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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 167 BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 12 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

TO-NIGHT! A DRAMA OF MIDNIGHT MADNESS! THE BIGGEST FASHION SHOW IN YEARS! THIS WEEK! A GORGEOUSLY SPLENDID RESPLENDANT CHADWICK PICTURE

'PAINT and POWDER'

Life Behind the Scenes of a Broadway Theatre—the Life Story of a Great Actress, A Personally Supervised. HUNT STROMBERG PRODUCTION Vividly depicting the Magnificent Glamour of American Stage—the Cheap Gaiety of the Bowery.—Featuring the Pretty ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN AND STUART HOLMES

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	13th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2 rd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Hiyeizan Maru ..	29th ,,	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta		Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:— AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

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THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulaer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

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Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

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THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FOREST RESEACH WORK.—Wanted First Class EUROPEAN with wide experience in India and or Burma to organise Forest Research work throughout India. Practical and energetic man required. Without excellent certificates of past record unnecessary to apply. Apply Box No. 2049 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R567

FOREST SURVEYS (Practical and energetic man wanted for surveying forests. Only parties having thorough experience in this work and fit for prolonged stay in forests should apply. Full references of former service required. Apply to Box No. 2048 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R556

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Intelligent influential youngmen, desirous of earning any figure from Rs. 100/ TO Rs 1,000/ PER MONTH and upwards WITHOUT ANY RISK or much investment as our District, Taluka, Town and village representatives and willing to work on LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. Those having experience in insurance line preferred. Apply at once to Mr. B. M. ATRIYA, Chief Agent, THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LTD., Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
A 29173

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all parts of the country for the sale of our Miraculous Fever Mixture. Apply sharp UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY 1, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,'
Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for a Commercial firm dealing in KATHA pay 50 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with one anna stamp for reply to, THE NATIONAL MERCANTILE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R553

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60" x 9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for rod.
Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

HOSTEL.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNGMAN & Co., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.
R555

FOR SALE—BEST GILLET SAFETY RAZOR with blades Price Rs. 2/- Postage and Packing annas six from K. N. PADEMNARAIN & CO., Gandigali, Delhi.
T R554

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Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9. Fiscap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1927.

No. 3682-M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a LEVEE in Government House, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927.

The following rules are published for general information:—

I.—The undermentioned are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.
(b) Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Gentlemen, as above, are invited to attend the Levee. They should make their applications for tickets to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, up to the 22nd November, 1927, and thereafter c/o the Military Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, up to the 29th idem, stating at which Court they have been presented and if possible, by whom presented, and the year of presentation. This applies to both the Private and Public Entrees. Applications received after the 29th November will not be considered.

Note:—Gentlemen who had intended to be present but were unable to attend the Levee should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy before, or, as soon as possible, after the Levee.

II.—The undermentioned are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) All gentlemen who hold a position in the Warrant of Precedence, and those who have been given courtesy rank in it for Viceregal entertainments.
(b) All members of the Imperial Services.
(c) All other civil gazetted officers of the first grade and others at the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy.
(d) Officers holding His Majesty's or His Excellency the Viceroy's Commission in the Naval, Military (British and Indian Army) and Royal Indian Marine Services.
(e) Gentlemen who have retired from service and would have been eligible under (a), (b), (c) or (d), if they were still in service.
(f) Assistant Secretaries to Local Governments.
(g) Gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy.
(h) Provincial Durbaris.
(i) Gentlemen, professional gentlemen and gentlemen engaged in business, and members of the Trades and Motor Trades Associations, who are proprietors or heads of the principal 'retail' firms.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levee.

Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, should be returned to the Military Secretary's Office addressed as in para. I above, not later than the 1st December, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presentor.

Note:—No action will be taken on applications received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who wish to make the presentations.

III.—The presentors must be:—

(a) For Civil Officers, the Head of the Department;
(b) For Military Officers, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District;
(c) For Naval Officers, the Senior Naval Officer.
(d) For Royal Indian Marine Officers, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and
(e) For Gentlemen engaged in business, the Head of the Firm.

IV.—Admission to "Government House" will be by ticket only.

V.—Dress:—

(a) Members of Executive Councils and Ministers.—Levee Dress or the alternative official dress approved for them.
(b) Civil and Military Officers—Levee Dress. Service Dress may be worn by those Military Officers not in possession of Levee Dress. (Cocked hats and helmets should not be taken to the Levee).
(c) Clergymen, being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.
(d) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in full Court Dress, or the alternative court dress or evening dress

The alternative court dress is:—

An ordinary black evening Dress Coat; white Evening Dress waistcoat; breeches of plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee; black silk hose; plain court shoes with bows, no buckles; white evening dress bow necktie.

The evening dress is:—Trousers; tail coat; white tie; black waistcoat; patent leather Oxford shoes, or pumps.

(e) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Baya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
(f) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta and not a brimless cap.
(g) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
(h) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (b) (c) or (d) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.
(i) Medals.—Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress and court dress.

Orders, decorations and medals should be worn with Levee Dress and service dress.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

Note.—Envelopes of all letters in connection with the Levee should be marked "Levee."

By Command,
C. O. HARVEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
29481

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES

TENDERS sealed and endorsed as such will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on November 24th for the supply of Miscellaneous Engineering Stores for the period 1st January, 1928 to 31st December, 1928.

Description and estimated quantities of stores together with conditions of tender can be had from this Office at Rs. ten per set.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject the whole or a portion of the items tendered for.

A receipt obtained from the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort), for a tender deposit of Rs. Hundred as security for the fulfilment of tender should be produced along with each tender. This will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of others will be utilized to form part of the security deposit.

E. M DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Marine Lines, Colaba and Quarry Section.
Behind Marine Lines Station,
Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.
29489

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY. No. 1638 of 1927.

Re. Firm of KHANBHAI KIKABHAI & CO. and Re. EBRAHIM KHANBHAI and ALLIHUSEIN GOOLAMHUSEIN, carrying on business as Glass Merchants in the name, style and firm of Khanbhai Kikabhai & Co., at Abdul Rehman Street .....Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex-parte:—SANTDAS DEVKISSONDAS, a firm .....Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Firm of KHANBHAI KIKABHAI & CO. and EBRAHIM KHANBHAI and ALLIHUSEIN GOOLAMHUSEIN have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day November, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29507

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY. No. 1637 of 1927.

Re. HARILAL THAKOREDAS, a firm and THAKOREDAS HARKISONDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Bhuleshwar, Bombay and at Surat at Begampura Bhathi Sheri respectively .....Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex-parte:—MAHASUKHLAL MANSUKHLAL .....Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HARILAL THAKOREDAS, a firm and THAKOREDAS HARKISONDAS, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day November, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29508

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KESHAVJI WAGHJI (also, known as Keshavji Waghji Bechar) of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, a widower .....Deceased.

(1) CHHOTUBHAI ANUPURAM VAKIL, of Bombay, Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, an attorney of the High Court of Bombay residing at New Gamdevi Road outside the Fort, and (2) GOPALJI KHERAJ, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant, a Mehta in the employ of Tahia Ravji, residing at Argyle Road, outside the Fort, Executors named in the said Will..Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of October,, 1927.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
29510

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VIRJI TEJU, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 367 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 50 of the Lalbaug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 49 of the said Estate leased to Virji Teju; on the South-East by a road 20 feet in width, on the South-West by Plot No. 51 of the said Estate leased to Raghunath Balkrishna Shetye, and on the North-West by a passage 15 feet in width, and which piece of land forms portion of lands being New Survey No. 2567 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 5674 of the Parel Sewri Division together with the building thereon assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 596 (1) and Street No. 4 now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Virji Teju.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1927.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
29505

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF BUNGALOW FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) next to the "Shild," New Marine Lines, behind Queen's Road, Fort, specially made-to-order very handsome furniture by well-known makers comprising sliding dining tables, chairs, and Jacobean sideboards to match, electric cabinet, gramophone, with records, rich leather upholstered "automatic tilting" Chesterfield suites, steel safes with stands, Jacobean drawing room cabinets, bureau book cases, hat-stands, centre tables, silver show cases and drawing room suites roll stop writing tables, old brass and Chinaware, folding screen, get leg and card tables, silver and plated ornaments, clocks, electric standard lamps, solid iron beds, handsome plain and Jacobean almyrahs, and dressing tables, ice refrigerator, marble top washing tables, steel and wooden meatsafes, cupboards, rich glass crockery, and porcelainware, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, etc.

The property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of empty casks, steel barrels, drums, ghee tins, kegs and lids, cases, gally gear, old life jackets, tea-lead, fresh herrings, corned beef, alluminium pans, wire rope, water tank, grind-stone, one boiler 15 tons, etc, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 16th November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), AT HUGHES ROAD, "MADON BUILDING", OPPOSITE MESSRS. T. R. PRATT, LTD., AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, drawing room suites, dressing chest drawers, carpets, dining table and chairs, sideboards, writing tables, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, crockery, cutlery, platedware, chinaware and glassware, cloth cupboards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumb-waiters, fancy cabinets, dinner wagons, etc.

Property of H. R. Mistry, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT CHOWPATTI, "MEHER BUILDING" OPPOSITE BANDSTAND AND ABOVE BOMBAY GARAGE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, electric lamp and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oil paintings, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined pegamoid leather and full springed fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, one white round combination English ice box with refrigerator, meat safes, etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, "KHUSHNUMA MAHAL," OPPOSITE "KURWA CASTLE."

Messrs. BENNETT & Coy., will sell by public auction at the above address and time, rich household furniture made by Roberts. Wimbridge and Dewjee Canjee and others, dining drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass porcelain and plated ware, His Master's Voice gramophone with records, ice box, water colours, dining room mirror back sideboards, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafes, richly cushioned chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and side cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, new design double and single wooden bedsteads, towel horses, teapoys etc., etc.

Property of E. Ellis Esqr. of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Coy., Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
12 Nov.	NARKUNDA‡		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		15,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		15,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		15,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		15,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
9 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,802
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
1 ,,	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		15,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,60
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
2 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
May.	RAJPUTANA		15,568
1 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.
‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
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† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN

1927		
20th Nov.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits, China & Japan.
x13th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIPORE	Straits China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA MARU ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Straits, China and Japan.

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
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KICHAK VADH
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How Kauravas were ruined on account of the vicious motives against Pandavas. How Shakuni Mama arranged to poison Bhima and how Bhima escaped afterwards and came to Hastinapur with his wife Padmini. All these scenes are worth seeing and masterpiece of Photography.
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See the Jazz Mad America and madder men and women! A married man's love for an innocent girl—A married woman's passion for a scoundrel,
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A MIRACLE SAVES HIM! See
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VENUE OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The request, you have made to the authorities of the Muslim League, through your yesterday's editorial note, to reconsider their decision to hold the annual session of the League at Calcutta in the X'mas week, comes in time and deserves full support from every Indian in general and from all Muslims in particular. Anyone who thinks over the matter for a while, will surely agree with your view. As a matter of fact what you have said in favour of holding the session at Madras is more than enough to convince anybody. But I have to say one thing more in favour of Madras which will make it clear that even from the point of view of those, who look at the Muslim League from a communal point of view, it is very necessary that the League session this year should be held at Madras and nowhere else.

The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, which is an older organisation of the Indian Muslims than the League itself, has decided to hold its next session at Madras during the last week of December. Sheikh Abdul Qadir, who presided over the sessions of the League in Delhi last year, is elected for the presidentship of the Educational Conference. Leaving apart the more important problems that are to come before the Congress, even if we look to the League only, it must be admitted that it will be deprived of the advice and guidance of many Muslim leaders, if it holds its sessions at Calcutta. Besides, if we look to the recent history of the League, it seems that for the last three or four years both the League and the Educational Conference have been holding their annual sessions at one and the same place. In 1924 they were held in our own city, in 1925 at Aligarh and last year Delhi had the honour. One is really at a loss to understand why this year the authorities of the League have decided to depart from a custom so well-established and beneficial from every point of view. It may be that with a proper arrangement of dates it may be made convenient for the leaders to attend both the sessions though held at places so far off from one another. But will it not mean an unnecessary waste of time, money and energy? Besides it may not be possible for everybody to make it convenient to attend both the League and the Educational Conference. One more advantage of holding both the Conference and the League sessions at Madras will be a saving in expenses of both the organisations if they co-operate. This pecuniary gain also is not negligible in case of my poor community. We know, Sir, that even though both the organisations in question are supported by the rich men in our community their financial conditions are far from satisfactory.

Apparently there seems no reason in favour of holding the League sessions at Calcutta. But, if one is to depend on imagination then there can be found one, and that is the fear on the part of the authorities of the League that if the League session is held in Madras then the Extremist element in our community will again enter the League and in that case there is a likelihood of a conflict between the two. This fear, though it may have been justifiable in the past, seems no more to be alarming. It cannot be denied that there are digerences among those who are in power in the League and the Extremist element. It must also be admitted frankly that these differences are of a vital nature and there is very little chance of either party, accepting the views held by the other. But it does not mean that they cannot unite. There are very many things on which a union is possible as well as desirable. We have seen that the Extremist element in my community, though it has left the League, has still a soft corner for it. The Ali Brothers, who may be named as the leaders of this element, attended the League sessions in Bombay and Aligarh. One feels sure they would have done the same, had not the last year's Congress been held at a place so far off from Delhi. As a matter of act being among the founders of the League, this sympathy for the institution on their part, is natural. Will it not be improper on the part of the authorities of the League—if they persist in their decision, which I hope they would not—to deprive the League of the advice of these eminent men? As to the union of Muslim leaders there is no cause to be pessimistic. We know that the famous Delhi proposals, through which the Muslim leaders declared the readiness of their community to accept common electorates, were a result of the joint efforts of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. Is it too much to expect that their further collaboration may bring some more proposals which may help to reach a final settlement?

Sir, it is gratifying to note, and every Muslim must feel proud of it, that for the last six months and more Muslim leaders have been giving consistent proof of their earnest desire for ending communal differences. It is still more gratifying to see that their efforts in this matter are being responded nobly by a large and sensible body of their Hindu brethren. If, now there is a change in the venue of the League from Calcutta to Madras, this will be a further proof of the Muslims' earnest desire to help the cause of unity and the creation of a united national front of all parties. It is a great opportunity and it will be a pity if we lose it. It is in the hands of the authorities of the League either to use it or to lose it. Will they rise to the occasion? I earnestly hope they will.—Yours, etc.,

"A YOUNG MUSLIM."

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Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

C[illegible]A SY[illegible] FREE. A[illegible] C., [illegible]RE[illegible] O

"MAJORITY AND VALUE CALLINGS"

BRIDGE PLAYERS' CONFERENCE DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The question which has long been exercising the bridge players whether the "majority calling" shall supersede the "value calling" has been finally decided by the Conference of the Card Committee of Portland Club with the representatives of a dozen other leading clubs.

After the Conference, a statement was made that a small majority of the clubs favoured the "majority calling" but that individual ballot favoured "value calling" and hence the latter would be retained.—Reuter's Special.

PRIDE IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS

AMERY ON DOMINION TOUR

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rugby.—Atmospherics yesterday interfered considerably with the reception of the broadcast relayed to Britain from the short wave station at Sydney, Australia and parts of the speeches delivered by the Governor of New South Wales and Amery were inaudible.

One remark in the speech of Amery who is making an Imperial tour was "I shall return home without having ever left home for during all the 40,000 miles of my journey I shall have been under the British flags".—B. O. W.

Free Advice COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

LONG LIQUIDATION—HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 45 TO 49 POINTS LOWER—RANGE 61 POINTS.

New York, Nov. 10.

The New York futures market opened 2 points higher but prices declined on continued long liquidation and hedge selling. The offerings were absorbed by trade at lower prices. Towards the close there was small rally of 12 points and the market closed at a decline of 45 to 49 points. Spot cotton declined 40 points to 19.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 38 to 44 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 44 points to 19.56c.

Cotton operators, see in the picture drawn by the Government's report of last Wednesday the apparent certainty of adequate crop. Speculative purchases made on the basis of small crop ideas are being unloaded with a result of decline in values. Trade is not inclined to buy freely even at present level and all indications point to further decline in the prices of raw material. There may be natural recovery on account of short covering, but we believe, it will not be sustained until prices reach a level, where spinners will go into stocks. We still favour the short side and believe sales on buldges will prove profitable in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 10th instant:—

January Highest 19.91 (at the opening) lowest 19.30 (1-52 p.m.).

Market declined on continued long liquidation, absorbed by local trade interests.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cables under date 10th instant as under:—

"Think that the tendency is lower."

Reuter.—New York is weak on liquidation, influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and stoploss selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, November 10.

December	19.38—.46
January	19.42—.47
March	19.61—.49
May	19.72—.46
July	19.55—.45
Middling Spot	19.85—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, November 10.

January	19.60—.44
March	19.73—.38
Middling Spot	19.56—.44

NEW YORK.

New York, November 10.

New York 10.30 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	19.90
March	20.11
May	20.19
New York. Noon Call.	
January	19.71
March	19 92
May	20.01
New Orleans 9.30 a. m.	
January	20.05
March	20.15
May	20.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	45.000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" Export to the Continent	13,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 10-11-27	4280000
Receipts Yesterday 10-11-27	45000
Exports to date 10-11-27	2414000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2314000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-27	1196000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-27	1007000
Visible Supply 4-11-27	5624000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	6521000
	1926-27
Rreceipts to date 10-11-27	5576000
Receipts Yesterday 10-11-27	77000
Exports to date 10-11-27	2995000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2389000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-27	1261000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-27	341000
Visible Supply 4-11-27	5500000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	7485000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 10.

November	18.28+.05
December	18.35+.03
January	18.53+.03
February	18.53+.03
March	18.60+.03
April	18.60+.03
May	18.60+.03
June	18.53+.03
July	18.49+.03
August	18.49+.03
September	18.49+.03
October	18.49+.03
November	18.20+.17
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.90—.40

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED SELLING—TRADE QUIET —CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED—FUTURES 1 POINT HIGHER to 4 POINTS LOWER SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 2 points and ruled quiet on scattered selling. There is no inclination to buy as the confidence in higher values is impaired by the Bearish Bureau figures. Trade support is not impressive and it appears that further decline is inevitable. The market closed at a decline of 4 points for the near months while distant options closed 1 point higher. Spot Cotton prices declined 65 points and ready sales were 7,000 Bales.

The Empire futures for January and March delivery closed at 10.65 and 10.63 at a decline of 6 and 3 points respectively.

MESSRS. MELLOR & FENTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

"We feel very unfavourably of the market. Look for ten penny Cotton."

The Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed 3 to 5 points higher. Sakellaridis F. G. F. spot prices closed at 18.90d. at a decline of 40 points.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th instant:—

10-25 a.m. Scattered buying. Not much selling.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. 10-11-27 spinners calling cotton steadily offset by bulls selling out their purchases and hedge selling.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D|-10th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Course of the market is uncertain, but have no faith in lower prices. Market may be depressed for the present."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., Bombay, have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends under date 10th November 1927:—

"Renewed Southern Selling."

Note:—

Market was weak yesterday owing to stoploss selling, influenced by unfavourable conditions, in dry goods market.

We give the following extract from our Liverpool Friend's letter dated October 26th:—

The present advance may bring about a certain amount of hedge selling, but as a rule, an advancing market makes holders more confident, and selling against stocks of actual Cotton becomes less. We believe the peak of the movement in the South is over, and that from now onwards there will be little pressure on the markets.

This season, it has been a paying proposition to sell on all advances caused by both Bureau and Ginning Reports, but we doubt very much whether any serious decline can be expected, if the crop is to be one of 12,700,000 bales, and even possibly less, should the weather become unfavourable. We believe that the trade has been working on the "short side and that once it is realised that the carry-over at the end of the season will be reduced by 50 per cent., present prices will appear reasonable and a large buying movement can be anticipated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 10.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.73—.04
December		10.69—.04
January	10.68	10.68—.04
February		10.65—.04
March	10.65	10.65—.04
April		10.62—.04
May	10.62	10.63—.04
June		10.57—.03
July	10.53	10.53—.03
August		10.30—.04
September		10.28+.01
October	10.13	10.16+.01
November		10.11+.01
Middlnig Spot		11.21—65

LIVERPOOL COTTON. SALES.

Liverpool, November 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 10.

	Bales.
Scinde, Good	8.05—.60
" Fine Good	8.25—.60
" Fine	8.45—.60
Bengal, Good	8.05—.60
" Fully Good	8.25—.60
" Fine	8.45—.60
Oomra, Good	8.70—.60
" Fully Good	8.95—.60
" Fine	9.20—.60
Broach, Good	9.30—.60
" Fully Good	9.60—.60
" Fine	9.90—.60

BOMBAY

INSPITE EASIER AMERICANS OPENED STEADY. IMPROVED ON LOCAL BUYING. SOME LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Following a decline of 47 points in Ne York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 378 but at actually opened at Rs. 380 on reports of rains and local weather being drizzling. There was some buying by local operators which carried prices to Rs. 384. At this lev there was some long liquidation whic caused a setback of Rs. 2 but prices again mproved to Rs. 384|12 on renewed buying. Quotations at 4 p.m. were steady as under:—

Broach A.|M. 380 384|12 380 384.
Oomra D.|J. 353|8 354|8 352 354.
Bengal D.|J. 313 316|8 313 316|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened steady at a decline o 13 points lower against an expectation of 24 points. Later cables showed it 1 points lower on Continental selling. The forward market here, opened at Rs. 385 and ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. Later on, prices ruled steady on better demand and absence of sellers. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 385 385|8 385|8 385|8.
Oomra D.|J. 354 354|8 353|8 354|8.
Bengal D.|J. 316 317 316 317.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

November 233 80	—1.10.
February 242.90	—0.50.
May 246.70	—0.20.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts	5,798
Thursday's Exports	1,225
Receipts from 1st Sept	122 563
Receipts same time last year	80,962
Exports from 1st Sept.	121,344
Exports same time last year	67,418
Stock of Cotton on 3rd Nov.	218,298
Stock same time last year	266,089

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUMS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A.-M. Delivery Double Options	39	0	0
Single Option to Put on a fixed Basis of Rs. 350	7	0	0
Single Option to call on a fixed Basis of Rs. 425	7	4	0
Single Option to call on a fixed Basis of Rs. 450	4	12	0
Single Option to call on a fixed Basis of Rs. 500	1	8	0

DETAILS OF COTTON GINNED.

The Economis of Bureau Department issued the following details of cotton ginned on the 17th Ultimo, showing a total of 8.119,000 bales.

	1927	1926	1925
Alabama	978,000	903,853	1,064,116
Arizona	28,000	37,098	31,206
Arkansa	481,000	737,661	703,115
California	21,000	42,058	17,307
Florida	16,000	28,598	35,959
Georgia	916,000	919,759	1,051,053
Louisiana	419,000	513,501	683,292
Mississippi	947,000	1,037,331	1,182.435
Missouri	22,000	78,135	72,983
New Mexico	25,000	12.773	16,536
N. Carolina	362.000	496,813	711,268
Oklahoma	382,000	334,602	550,996
S. Carolina	489,000	544,443	731,187
Tennessee	141,000	183,783	234,742
Texas	2,887.000	2,848,940	2,405,881
Virginia	4,000	9,836	21,752
Other States	1,000	3,725	5,113
Total	8,119,000	8,727.709	9,518,946

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bengal D.|J.	316
Broach A.M.	385
Oomra D.|J.	356

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good
Bengal	332	326	319
Sindh|Punjab	330	324	317
Oomra No. 3	371	361	351

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

100	Currimbhai	Purna	374
100	Forbes & Co.	Bijapur	360
100	B. Karshandas	Bengal	330
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Khamgaon	355
100	Don Mill	Bijapur	360
100	Don Mill	Bagalkot	374
200	A. Damodar	Ganjdundwara	326
400	A. Damodar	Berar	357
100	Moon Mill	Parbhani	375
100	Petit Mill	Panchpad	330
100	Volkart Bros.	Dhamangaon	372
100	Tata Mills	Bijapur	364

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Gold	21	7	6
Kartika	21	7	3
Margashirsha	21	7	0
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96.97-98-99	21	7	3
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	8	0
London Ready	26	8	0
Forward	26	5	0
London|Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	2
Closing	2	7	4
New York Cent	57	9	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Kartika	60/1	60/7	60/2	60/6
Margashirsha	59/12	60/3	59/14	60/2
Posh	59/10	60/1	59/12	60

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bomba, Nov. 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

Wheat	9,814	cwts.
Linseed	8,758	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	58	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,926	,,
Poppyseed	123	,,
Groundnuts	16,563	,,
Castorseed	1,465	,,
Rice	2,702	,,
Myrabolams	282	,,
Cottonseed	5,896	,,
Mowraseed	201	,,
Gram	2,097	,,
Joowar	88	,,
Maize	34	,,
Barley	684	,,
Bajree	54	,,
Coal	5,753	,,

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/4; highest Rs. 48/9; lowest Rs. 48; closing Rs. 48/7/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/4; closing Rs. 4/4.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56. closing Rs. 56/5.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 123 1|4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz Ready 26|8.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26|5.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. India was a buyer at lower rate. America offered lightly.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1|4.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.04.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 to 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 1|4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 11th
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year Yesterday		Last Year
Khandesh	885	3309	1810
Central India		7388	6301
Barsi and Nagar	297	2915	755
Hyderabad-Gaorani		840	110
Berar	1974	17096	1741
Central Provinces	213	3580	616
Total Oomras	3319	35128	11,363
Dholera		12613	2735
N.W. Provinces	2039	20842	3126
Rajputana		5579	5493
Sind-Punjab	440	8349	3110
Broach		2441	77
Ocompta & Dharwar		2339	5599
Westerns-Northerns		2734	6861
Cocoanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	4277
Persian		2206	1879
American a		18472	21489
Egyptian and African		4812	14649
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		2	
Total	5793	1,22,563	80,852

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1225	67,182	41,148
Japan & China		59.766	14203
Coast Ports		2924	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,414	17812
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6766	810
Total	1225	157052	78706

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	335		..	..
Bengal Fine M.G.	325	pl. 6	pl. 5|6	
Bengal F.G. M.G.	315		..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	325		..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	315		..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	375		..	..
Nagpur Fine M.G.	375	pl. 24	pl. 20	
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	365		..	..
Arvi Fine M.G.	365	pl. 14	pl. 11	
Amraoti Fine M.G.	360		..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	355	pl. 4	pl. 2	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350		..	..
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350	pl. 1|2	—3|4	
Muthia Fine M.G.	348|50		..	—3
Nanded|Purna Best Quality	375		..	..
Purna Average Quality	350		..	..
Parbhani|Sailu Average Quality	....		..	..
Indore|Ujjain	....		..	..
Burwah|Sanavad	....		..	..
			March	
Broach Fine M.G.	....		pl. 14|5	..
Broach F.G. M.G.	....		..	..
Westerns Good M.G.	375		..	..
Westerns H.G.	....		..	..
Cambodia Fine M.G.	415		..	..
Miraj|Sangli F.G. M.G.	400		..	..
Compta F.G. M.G	400		..	..
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	....		..	..
Kadi|Viramgam F.M.G.	....		..	..

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, November 10.

Total Bullion	£151,600,000
Public Deposits	£ 18,400,000
Other Deposits	£ 95,500,000
Government Securities	£ 41,300,000
Other Securities	£ 54,900,000
Notes and Coin	£ 35,500,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£273 400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.14 p. c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 10.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot 1/5-1/2 sellers.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	78	0	0
China clay, bazar quality	68	0	0
	Per Cwt.		
Farina supra (Dutch)	13	12	0
Epsom Salt	3	8	0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	12	0
Maize Starch, Continental	11	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17	0	0
Zinc Chloride German	15	2	0
Magnesium Chloride German	2	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32-4	0	
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil consentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Ail 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil 50 p.c. Market quality	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9	2	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8	2	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8-10-0		
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9	6	0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8	14	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8-10-0		
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8-4-0		
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	6	12	0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25	4	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33	8	0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	27	8	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	7	0
Antimony Salt	0-5-10		
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	10	2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	9	0
Acetic Acid	0	7	6
Formal-de-hyde	0	6	3

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, November 10.

Demand Bills 486.81

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay. Nov. 11.

Money:—The money market has been easy throughout the week with the call rate hovering about 2 per cent. The trade demand shows a decline of about Rs. 70 lakhs which is probably of a temporary nature. Increasing ginning operations and the expected larger arrivals of cotton should bring about firmer monetary conditions. So long as the present money conditions prevail, it is quite likely that Government will borrow further by the sale of Treasury Bills. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1/2 per cent., four months 4 per cent., six months 4 1/2 per cent., and twelve months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th November shows a decline of Rs. 138.42 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 26,70,16,000 as compared with Rs. 38.86 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.08, a decrease of 1.12 per cent. under last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 17.84 lakhs. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 12.57 lakhs and Rs. 6.81 lakhs, while Inland Bills discounted are up by Rs. 1.14 lakhs. Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 196.89 lakhs to Rs. 6.27 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and to payments for sterling purchases, while other Deposits are up by Rs 48.43 lakhs to Rs. 73.41 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Dull and easy conditions have been manifest in the gilt-edged market due to selling by banks and anticipated steadier money. 3 1/2 per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 76-4-6 and 1945/55 Loan at Rs. 107-4. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans remained steady at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 102-15. 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds receded to Rs 105-14. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 104-8 and Rs. 105-12 and 1932 at Rs. 107-2. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 88-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 94-3.

The total amount tendered for purchase of Three Months' Treasury Bills was Rs. 3,51,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-3 to the extent of approximately 26 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was approximately Rs. 98-14-5.

Exchange:—Quietness with a steady undertone has characterised sterling exchange during the past week with sellers of ready T T at 1s. 5 15/16d. There were few buyers at 1s. 5 31/32d. until after the acceptance by Government of sterling tenders on Thursday, when better buyers appeared at this figure. The number of export bills appearing has not been large, while the enquiry for bullion remittance was moderate and chiefly for forward deliveries. The following are the forward rates:—Ready and November 1s. 5 15/16d., December 1s. 5 31/32d. to 1s. 6d., January-February 1s. 6d., March 1s. 5 15/16d., April 1s. 5 29/32d., and May-June 1s. 5 7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollars 4.86 31/32 to dollars 4.87 1/4. French francs and the Belga were almost stable at 124.04 and 34.94, while the Italian lire depreciated from 89.10 to 89.60.

On November 9th, tenders for £380,000 were received at 1s. 5 31/32d. and were accepted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th November, 1927, under the same conditions as previously announced.

Gold:—The gold market is still lacking in interest with a decline of three pies per tola in the price of ready gold which now stands at Rs. 21-7-3. The daily offtake is unchanged at the average of 8,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are estimated at 2 1/4 lakhs tolas. In London the price of gold after declining to 84s. 11 1/4d. closed at 84s. 11 1/2d. The quotation for sovereigns remained unchanged at Rs. 13-7-3 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 10th November and 9th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £39,100 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £125,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,86,947 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £45,000.

Silver:—The technical position of the silver market has occasioned considerable steadiness, particularly for near delivery and prices have reached higher levels. The present stocks are chiefly in strong hands and furthermore, the steamer from America which is bringing a fair quantity for settlement is likely to be late. This is explanatory of the prevailing premium of about six annas per 100 tolas on near over forward. This peculiar condition of the market should result in interesting developments upon the coming settlement next week. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 59-9, gradually improved to Rs. 60-4, eased again to Rs. 60-1 and closed at Rs. 60-4. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 70 bars, while stocks on hand approximate 3,700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London advanced from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7 3/16d., subsequently eased to 2s. 7d. and closed at 2s. 7 1/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26 1/2d. and 26 1/8d. for ready and 26 5/16d. and 26 1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 60-4 and Rs. 59-9 for ready, Rs. 60-3 and Rs. 59-7 for 14th November settlement and Rs. 60 and Rs. 59-9 for 13th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £60,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £120,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 553 bars and Rs. 11,500 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

Shares:—In general the share market has been steady and price fluctuations have been minor ones with the volume of business of no great importance.

The miscellaneous section has likewise been steady with little of importance to report. Tata Iron and Steel Ordys shares improved to Rs. 59-14 and Defds to Rs. 213-12.

Imperial Bank shares were stationary at Rs. 1,442-8 and Contributories at Rs. 356-4.

YARN MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 11.

In the earlier part of the week our market ruled very steady and although prices were unchanged the undertone was indeed optimistic and the turnover was satisfactory in almost all kinds of yarns. In the latter part of the week, however, on account of the publication of the American Bureau report on the 9th instant, which document proved to be unexpectedly bearish, there has been a sudden change of sentiment and as a result prices alround have given way to the extent of 1/4 of an anna per lb. and buyers have been temporarily away from the market in the hope of further decline in cotton prices and hereby they will be able to obtain their requirements in yarns at still lower prices. The news of the bearish bureau report has produced an easy feeling in all the upcountry markets and the latest reports from the consuming districts have shown that the recent activity has undoubtedly experienced a serious set-back although the prices this time have not declined to the extent of the decline in cotton owing to small stocks and the sellers particularly the mills having been showing a firm attitude. It is believed that if cotton prices do not decline much further this temporary inactivity will go away very easily and in course of time the the market will assume a steady appearance and trading will again be resumed as in the past week.

English Yarns.—The prices have declined to some extent even in stock lots and the turnover has been extremely limited. Several offers for Manchester yarns at much lower rates have been on cables, but there are not many prospects of any of them being accepted.

Japanese Yarns.—Prices have no doubt declined to same extent as a result of the sharp decline in cotton, but at a decline inquiries have again increased and dealers as well as up-country buyers have been trying to pick up cheap lots wherever they are able to obtain the same. Import Houses so far have not been pressing sales on the market as usual and therefore the decline has not been serious. It all depends upon the attitude which the import houses will be keeping during the next few days and if they go on pressing sales as before in a declining market it is very likely that the prices will give way rapidly. At the moment however after some decline the market has remained steady and inquiries have increased. Sampin have shown a small decline whereas Exchange remained at about the same level.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Market has been rather inactive in the absence of satisfactory demand and the turnover has been limited. Offtake at the moment has been estimated to the extent of about 1,500 cases per month and the recent arrivals supply the immediate requirements of the buyers. In spite of the firm attitude from the Home markets Indian buyers do not show any inclination to pay higher prices at the moment.

Indian Yarns.—In spite of sharp decline in prices of cotton as a result of the bearish Bureau Report our mills have not been showing any inclination to lower their rates materially and although some of them have been willing to meet the buyers to some extent they have been adopting a firm attitude and are not inclined to effect any sharp cut in prices as desired by the buyers. Fresh business has therefore been yet difficult to arrange with the mills direct and what little business is being done at present is amongst the dealers themselves, but it is a matter of great relief that the stocks with the dealers had been gradually decreasing and if cotton prices settle up even at the current level it will create improvement in demand and the dealers will be obliged to approach the mills to obtain their requirements and in some cases they will have to pay even higher prices.

Much however will depend upon the future course of the cotton market, but on the whole the undertone is yet healthy and it seems that in course of time as soon as the present depression will be removed we shall see further activity in all kinds of yarns.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay. Nov. 11.

We reported in our last that during the close of the previous week, a feeling of an improvement was in evidence. Since then the market has evidenced a feeling of upward market all round, in sympathy with better advices from Foreign Markets, principally from Java During the major part of the week, prices both Spot and Forward have advanced to the extent of 7 to 11d. per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Only during the close of the week there has been a temporary drop of about 2 to 4d. per cwt. The week under review has been one of full activity with very good business doing. The refusal of Java Trust to sell anything less than 60 guilders has given a impetus to the continual rise evidenced by the local market during this week. Purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar have been on a fairly good scale in spite of an improvement of about 8 annas in Ready Prices. There have been no fresh arrivals to report during this week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14-14 and Rs. 14-5 for Java Ready Sugar. Sh. 14 5 and Sh. 13-9 for October, Sh. 14 6-1/2 and Sh. 14 for November-December, and Rs. 9-14 and Rs. 9 9-1/2 for January-February-March shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 2,25,000 bags of Java Sugar

The following are quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Nurmahal Sh. 14-2 per cwt. F B H.
S S Howara Sh. 14-2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 14 1-1/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 14-2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C I F:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 14-4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9-12 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, November 10.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25 C. and F. Calcutta.—

Nov./Dec. per cwt.	14/5-1/4
Jan./Mar. " "	14/6
July/Sept. " "	14/3
C. and F. Bombay.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	14/7
C. and F. Karachi.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	14/7-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

TOO MUCH COTTON IN THE SOUTH

INCREASING STOCKS OF TEXTILES

In the following weekly market report dated New York 13th October, Messrs. A. Norden & Co., show reasons, why cotton prices are declining at present.

The outstanding feature of the week under review was the publication, in Saturday, of the Government's crop report in which the condition as of October 1st was stated to be 54.2 per cent of normal indicating a crop of 12,673,000 bales. These figures, although somewhat below general expectations, were not apparently regarded by the trade as sufficiently convincing to justify them in abandoning their idea that cotton at any appreciable advance over 20 cents is overvalued and that the prevailing high asking basis is unwarranted. The reasons for the continued indifference shown by spinners appear to be that they realize there can be no possible shortage of supplies with a production of the size indicated; that consumption cannot fail to reflect the restricting influence of present prices which are relatively high; that Indian cotton, of which the production is privately estimated at 1,000,000 bales more than last season, will probably regain its normal share of the export trade of the world thereby reducing the consumption of American cotton in European and Far Easterns manufacturing centres and that finally there is too much cotton in the South for the holding policy of producers to be maintained indefinitely in the face of only a moderate mill demand.

It is by no means improbable that the hesitation of spinners in regard to contracting for forward deliveries is also influenced to some extent by the doubts which they entertain concerning the duration of the period in which they will be able to continue their present rate of activity without accumulating a burdensome surplus of goods. According to the September report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York which covers more than 300 classifications of standard cotton cloth, sales during the month failed to equal production. English mills engaged in spinning American cotton are estimated to be operating at only 50 per cent of capacity. On the Continent, cotton continues to move into consumption in large volume but increasing stocks of goods point to an approaching reduction in manufacturing activity. The Japanese cotton textile industry is adversely affected both by the general depression in business conditions in the Far East and by the anti-Japanese boycott in China.

There is a tendency to believe that subsequent Government crop estimates will be larger than that now current in view of the relatively heavy ginnings to October 1st, amounting to 5,945,167 bales, and stress is laid on the fact that, in the event of a late killing frost, crop prospects in the northern and western parts of the belt and in the late planted areas of the Mississippi Valley are likely to be materially improved.

Notwithstanding the recent reduction of speculative long lines, we doubt if the liquidating movement has run its course and, until there is a decided change in the attitude of spinners, we expect the market to meet increasing pressure of both southern hedging and long liquidation on all rallies which, we think, may be regarded as favourable opportunities for making sales.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Steamers for	Seeds of month Cwts.	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 & 16 Cwts.	Seeds of Shipment meas
Hull:—					
December	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
January	19	20	21	22	
February	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
March	18	19	20	21	
London:—					
December) January) February)	18	19	20	21	
Liverpool:—					
November	17	18	19	20	
December	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
January	19	20	21	22	
February	18	19	20	21	
Marseilles:—					
November	17	18	19	20	
Dec./Jan./ February	18	19	20	21	
Antwerp:—					
November	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6	
December	18	19	20	21	
Jan./Feb./ March	18	19	20	21	
Rotterdam:—					
Hamburg:—					
November	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
Dec./March	19	20	21	22	
Bremen:—					
Havre:—					
Jan/March	20	21	22	23	
Dunkirk:—					
Dec./Jan./ Feb./March	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
Barcelona:—					
Genoa:—					
November	18	19	20	21	
Dec./Jan.	19	20	21	22	
February	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	
March	18	19	20	21	
Naples/Leghorn:—					
Trieste/ Venice:—					
November	17/6	18/6	18/6	20	21
December	18/6	19/6	19/6	21	22
January	19	20	20	21/6	22
March	18	19	19	20/6	20/6
New York:—					

16 for 12 cents.

Remarks:—Market is steady. Business is done for Genoa/Naples at 19 and 22; Triest/Venice at 19/6 and 21 option Cotton at 22.

Anchor Line booked December at 18 and 21 and City Line did at 18/6 and 21/6 January.

LONDON METALS.

London, November 10.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 63-1-3
" Braziers	£ 72-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 64
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£256-1/2

Wonderful Tonic Effect of PHOSFERINE

MR. FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON

the Brilliant Actor, so widely esteemed for his distinguished portrayal of "David Garrick," and his impressive rendering of "The Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," *writes* :—

"I SHOULD like to express my keen appreciation of the wonderful tonic effects of Phosferine. I have found it invaluable during days of strenuous rehearsal and the playing of heavy parts at night. I have never found any remedy soothe jangled nerves so gratefully as Phosferine. I can heartily recommend it to all nervous sufferers as a genuine and wholesome remedy."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 4th November 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid Up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,07,50,000
Public Deposits	6,27,69,000
Other Deposits	73,41,15,000
Sundries	1,02,19,000
Rupees	91,41,03,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,43,90,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,15,72,000
Loans	11,51,54,000
Cash Credits	22,41,80,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,24,64,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	36,95,000
Bullion	19,000
Dead Stock	2,80,31,000
Sundries	71,16,000
Balances with other Banks	4,66,000
	64,70,87,000
Cash	26,70,16,000
Rupees	91,41,03,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£944,440
Advances and Investments in London	£942,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 27,100
Percentage	33.08
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 1,96,89,000 Dec.
Other Deposits	" 48,43,000 Inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 2,40,000 Inc.
Loans	" 12,57,000 Dec.
Cash Credits	" 6,81,000 Dec.
Bills Discounted and purchased	" 1,95,000 Dec.
Cash	" 1,38,42,000 Dec.

Percentage 33.08.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & F.	£26-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
National Bank	£ 49-1/2
Eastern Banks	£ 6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 75-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£ 56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 71-1/8
Consols	£ 55
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£ 93-1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day by Day Loans 4 per cent. Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 10.

T. T. Berlin on London	20-44 1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.07 7/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.94
T. T. Madrid on London	28.68
T. T. Milan on London	89.52
T. T. Berne on London	25.26
T. T. Paris on London	124.05
T. T. London on Parque	164.34

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, November 10.

Bales.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. 49/6.
Shipment sellers 49/6 Jan./Feb.
Breltta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan./Feb. 49/-
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Nov./Dec. 52/3.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment buyers November 51/-

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers, Dec./Jan. £8-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers, Nov./Dec. £18-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers, Nov./Dec. £19-17-6.

LINSEED.

London, November 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment buyers Nov./Dec. £16-18-9.
Shipment buyers Dec./Jan. £16-18-9.
Linseed, La Plata C. I.F. Ton.. 14-7/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, November 10.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Del. sellers, December 29/1-1/2.
Del. Value Jan./April 29/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 10.

Silver—Market Quiet.

Spot	26-1/2
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions (IV of 1927) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA BAGAVATH GEETHA CLASS.

On Sunday, the 13th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) there will be an exposition on Activity vs. Buddhi, at No. 23, Second floor, Visrani Building, Parel.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Swami Vishwanand will give a public lecture on "Hinduism" in the Prarthana Mandir on Saturday (to-day) at 6 p.m. and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the Weekly Divine Service on Sunday, the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of this Association will be celebrated on Saturday (to-day) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) at Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, when the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of late Mr. Damodar Rowji Porecha, editor of the "Bhatia Prakash" will be performed.

TREE PLANTING BY SCOUTS.

Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts will perform the ceremony of Planting Trees on Sunday, the 13th inst. at 7-45 a.m. (B.T.) at Matunga on a Public Road of the City Improvement Trust under the lead of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, President of the City Improvement Trust Board.

KOKANASTHA TILLORI KUNBI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

Half-yearly general meeting of the Kokanastha Tillori Kunbi C. C. Society will be held on Sunday the 13th instant, at 6 p.m. in the Social Service League, Bombay, Girgaum, Mr. P. G. Naik has kindly consented to preside.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy, the total attendance for the month of October was 6359 out of which 557 were males, 3026 were females and 2767 were children.

PRESENT POSITION OF EDUCATION.

Principal G. C. Bhate, M.A., of Willingdon College, Sangli, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League will deliver a public lecture on "Present Position of Education" on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. All are cordially invited.

THE G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday (today) at the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar's Bungalow, Hughes Road, Chowpatty, to elect a Trustee for the Society, in place of the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Kajadbyaksha.

F WARD D. C. C.

Nominations are invited for electing two delegates to 42nd Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December 1927. Nominations from the members of the "F Ward District Congress Committee" duly proposed and seconded will be received in Committee's Office, Rahim Bldg., Pojbavdi, Parel, till 9 p.m. (S.T.) Thursday, the 17th November, 1927. In case of contest poll will be taken for which date, time and place will be duly notified.

GANDHIJI'S UNTOUCHABILITY CAMPAIGN.

A public meeting of South Indians will be held at Sathar Buildings, Mahim (B.B. & C.I. Matunga) on Sunday, the 13 November 1927, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to consider ways and means to strengthen Mahatma Gandhi's hands in his anti-untouchability work in Kerala for which purpose he has started a special fund.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE SANITARY ROUNDS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, a Sanitation Round has been arranged on Sunday, the 13th inst. The party will start from the Damodar Hall, Parel, Poibavadi at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the day and will visit some insanitary places in "E" and "F" Wards. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend the round.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 11th November 1927:

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 75. Total mortality this day last year was 88.

HIGH COURT

LURED INTO A BROTHEL

GIRL VICTIM'S PLIGHT.

How young girl, lured into houses of ill-fame, are sought to be kept in perpetual control by brothel-keepers through a Marwari's debt, was illustrated in an appeal that came before Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

In this case a woman named Muktabai was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Mehta, who convicted her on the charge of obtaining possession of a minor girl for the purpose of prostitution, under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Coelho pleader appeared for the accused in appeal and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The victim is a 15 years old girl named Perubai who came to Bombay with her two sisters, from Raichur, as their parents were dead. While begging in the streets, they came across a woman named Kondibai who lured them to the accused's brothel at Foras Road. The accused kept Perubai, but sent away her two sisters, who were very young, to another place.

Perubai was made to earn as a prostitute by the accused in her brothel and her entire income was appropriated by the accused who used to supply food to Perubai and the other inmates engaged in the some nefarious trade.

UNDER MARWARI'S THUMB.

With the object of perpetuating her control over the girl, the accused borrowed some money from a Marwari for getting ornaments for the girl who was made responsible for the debt.

In November 1926, an anonymous post card was received by the Bombay Vigilance Association in respect of the girl. Thereupon, Mrs. Josephine and Miss Dickinson went to make enquiries and found the girl in the accused's brothel. The police who wede informed took charge of the girl and prosecuted the accused under Section 373 of the Penal Code.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. I. N. Mehta sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that offences of luring young girls into a life of prostitution were serious and must be severely dealt with.

The accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Coelho, counsel for the accused, contended that the girl was brought into the brothel by another woman and not by the accused who could not be held guilty of obtaining posession of the girl for immoral purpose. Moreover, the girl had the ornaments always on her person and this negatived the suggestion that the accused had control over her. The accused had merely maintained the girl in her brothel at her own desire.

Their Lordships concurred with the opinion of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

PARSI GIRL'S SUIT AGAINST FATHER

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE NOT SUSTAINABLE IN CIVIL COURT.

Can a minor Parsi girl sustain a claim for maintenance and future expenses against her father who lives separately?

This point was the subject of an appeal filed by Manijeh Dhanjishaw Pande, a minor Parsi girl aged 5 years, through her mother and guardian Mrs. Tehmina Dhanjishaw Pande against her father Dhanjishaw Jamshedji Pande.

The plantiff, a minor, brought this action claiming that she was a legitimate daughter of the defendant, and also claiming suitable provision for her maintenance, education and marriage.

The parents of the plaintiff were married in 1906, and they lived together till October 1923, after which they have been living separately. Subsequently in 1924 the plaintiff was born to them, and she has been living with her mother. As the father made no provision for the child, the present suit was filed.

At the trial before Mr. Justice Talearkhan, the defendant admitted the legitimacy of the child, and the suit proceeded on the issue whether the child was entitled to expenses for maintenance, education and marriage.

At a later stage, the plaintiff abandoned the claim for maintenance, without prejudice to her right to claim it in a criminal or any other court.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

The only question, therefore, before the Court, was that of costs and Mr. Justice Talyarkhan directed that each party should bear its own costs.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that she was entitled to get the costs from the defendant.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump in delivering judgment, observed that though the main issue of the legitimacy was decided in favour of the plaintiff, the claim for expenses was erroneous in law. The parties were not Hindus, and under the law governing the Parsis, no claim for future expenses could be maintained in a civil court. Any grievance that the plaintiff was not at present maintained properly could only be dealt with by a criminal court under the Criminal Procedure Code. Therefore, though the plaintiff had succeeded on the first issue, she has failed on the second.

TRIAL COURT'S DISCRETION.

It seems to us, therefore, continued their Lordships, that there were some reasons on which the trial judge could base his decision that each party should bear his own costs. But in appeal, the Court would observe some well-recognised rules, firstly, not to interfere with the lower court's directions as to costs, and secondly, if the trial judge has deprived the plaintiff of his costs, and had some grounds on which he could rightly do so, then his discretion ought not to be interfered with merely because the Appellate Court thinks it would have given a different decision if it had been sitting as a trial court. In this view, their Lordships relied on the ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, (1900, Bom. L.R. p. 254). Their Lordships, therefore, rejected the appeal.

ALLEGED FORGERY

CHARGE AGAINST V. A. DESAI.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Third Court on Friday, recorded evidence in the case in which Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai is charged at the instance of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, liquidator of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd. with forging certain share certificates. The accused, it was alleged, had presented 1474 spurious share certificates and drawn dividend on them. Mr. S. G. Pelinker prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader. The evidence was recorded on sessions form.

Abdulla Kassum Nanji, manager, All-India United Insurance Co. now in liquidation said that the accused was a director and Messrs. M. M. Surazee and Co. were the agents. The original capital of the company was Rs. 50 lacs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each out of which 25,000 shares had been issued in addition to the 545 shares issued and forfeited. By order of the High Court on 10th April 1920, 50,000 shares were made into one lac shares and Rs. 20 paid on each share was reduced to Rs. 10. 5,000 shares out of 25,000 shares were ordered to be surrendered and collected. 30,000 new shares of Rs. 50 were issued of which Rs. 5 were paid.

SHARE REGISTER IN A SHABBY MANNER.

On 26th June 1926 the company was taken into liquidation and Messrs. Billimoria, Raja and Daver were appointed liquidators. The accused held 1373 old shares and 89 new shares. Between August 1925 and September 1926 the liquidators distributed two dividends of Rs. 5 and Rs. 1|8 per share. On 2nd November 1925 Mr. L. R. Tairsee, constituted attorney of the accused received dividend of Rs. 5 on each share on 3,700 old shares. On 23rd February 1927 the accused presented 266 new shares for dividend on which dividend on 76 shares was paid at once while for the remaining payment was postponed pending enquiries. The share register was kept in a very shabby manner. 1,254 shares were without numbers of the old certificates and 106 stood in the name of other persons than the accused. 149 shares stood in the name of Surendra and Upendra the sons of the accused but they had not been purchased by the accused nor they had been transferred to his name.

Further hearing was adjourned.

GOVT. OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant-General, Madras, the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1927 up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1-1|2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the value mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 16th November 1927 and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday, the 18th November 1927 not later than 12 noon (Standard Time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

GROWING DEMAND FOR INDIAN FILMS.

MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURES MORE POPULAR.

ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTY URGED

When the Indian Cinematograph Committee re-assembled in the Town Hall on Friday, Mr. S. K. Naique, Honourary Secretary of the Aryan Excelsior League, was the first witness to be examined.

Witness said his evidence should be considered from the point of view of the moral and educational influence of films and not from the point of view of a business proposition. The cinema was sure to exercise influence for better or for worse on the impressionable minds of our young generation.

The League had very little knowledge about cinema films and cinema companies. But from what little it had seen in the theatres situated in Girgaum and Fort, it could safely be asserted the cinema had come to stay amongst them. Its popularity was steadily on the increase.

The Indian films, witness said, attracted large crowds than the English and American films not because they were intrinsically better or more artistic than others, but because they were better followed and understood and relished by the general populace. The educated classes, preferred English or American films which according to the witness had many points of superiority such as the crisp and witty titles of American films. Its photography was superb, plot elaborately pieced together and scenery grand and gorgeous.

MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURES MORE POPULAR.

Asked which were the most popular films with Indian audience, witness said religious and historical films were the most popular. Social films that had an educative value, witness declared, were the least popular.

Continuing, witness thought that themes of Indian life, topical Indian news, films depicting stories from the national literature would be decidedly more popular with the Indian audience than the prevalent Western films bristling with indecent dances, promiscuous concourse of ladies and gentlemen who in the opinion of the witness seemed to be thinking of nothing else but "eating, drinking, dancing, singing, and last but not the least kissing."

The witness was quite positive that an increased use of the cinema would considerably facilitate the spread of knowledge At the same time he asserted that "the credit of the rising wave of cunning crime" in Bombay might be laid at the door of the cinema to a certain extent inasmuch as certain films were more or less criminally suggestive.

Witness said that censorship of "sex" films and "crime" films was at present quite adequate but he observed, there must be a radical change "in the modes of dress, dancing and kissing" in Western films shown in this country. Witness was for banning such scenes altogether from such films because it was sure to leave adverse influence on impressionable and young minds.

Mr. Ardeshir Irani, Proprietor of the Imperial Producing Co. (along with Mr. B. Dhaver Mr. Bhavnani and Mr. Bharucha) was the next witness examined.

INDIAN FILMS IMPROVING.

The witness said that if the industry was allowed to develop on healthy lines, it was bound to grow since there was a growing demand for Indian films. The studios were slowly increasing in volume and they were able to keep pace with the demand.

Chairman: It has been brought to our notice that the film industry in India is defective in technique.

Witness: It is to some extent true, but we re attempting to improve our technique and arrangements.

Chairman: Have you got sufficiently trained people to give expert instruction in acting and other things? Do you prefer an expert brought from some foreign countries by the Government whose services might be lent on easy terms? If the art is to attain a high standard of perfection, is it not necessary to avail yourselves of the services of an expert?

The witness while agreeing with the principle of the suggestion, observed that Indian producers could not afford to pay the costly foreign expert. There were sufficient Indian experts in the industry but what India lacked was equipment and finance.

Do you need the assistance of the Government in the matter of finance?

Witness suggested that the Government should advance loans on easy terms.

The witness preferred one of their men being sent to foreign countries and trained instead of importing a costly expert, who would make all sorts of novel suggestions.

ABOLISH IMPORT DUTY ON RAW MATERIALS.

Chairman: What is your opinion about the establishment of a good central studio, equipped with all the modern appliances of the industry whose services could be hired out to producers?—We should like to have our own studio because a central studio will interfere with the "privacy of the pictures".

The witness emphasised that what the producers wanted from the Government, was loans on easy terms, facility for producing scenes such as the use of fire brigades, railways, steamers, submarines, etc., whose expenses they were prepared to meet at concession rates and the abolition of the import duty on the raw materials of the industry.

Chairman: On what ground would you justify the demand for the abolition of the duty? Supposing every industry makes a similar demand, will it not seriously affect the finance of Government?—I think it is the duty of the Government to help every "struggling industry" and especially so in view of the fact that this industry is of great public interest.

Chairman: Is it a fact that educated men are not taking to the profession?—The witness while agreeing with the fact to some extent, observed that educated youths were now entering the profession and even "respectable girls" were going to the studios.

STUNT ABOUT INDIAN HOLYWOOD.

The Chairman then drew the attention of the members to an extract from the "Evening Standard" published in October last. The news contained therein under the heading "An Indian Holywood—six Maharajas to support a new film industry" stated that news had reached Bombay of the formation of a new film Co. in India on the initiative of Prince Sharam Singh, a cousin of the Maharaja of Kashmir. The undertaking was reported to have been backed up by six Indian Maharajas and "if necessary, millions would be available to make it a success."

The witness said it was not correct. Another witness characterised the proposed undertaking as a great stunt from some one planned to attract funds.

HIGH SALARIES OF STARS.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Irani in reply to a question put by Col. Crawford said that the cost of producing an Indian film ranged from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. On an outlay of Rs. 50,000 for the production of a film, the producers made an approximate profit of 10 to 15 p.c., provided the film was a success. Formerly, the trade was very much handicapped for lack of sound businessmen to finance any new undertaking owing to the social stigma attached to the profession in general. A new change had come over the film industry at present and things were very much improved now.

The salaries of Indian actors ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,000 a month. "Stars" nowadays demanded from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 and they were very few. It was very difficult to keep one "star" in one company and it was not surprising to find a "star" going from one place to nother increasing his or her value every time.

In his opinion, European and Anglo-Indian girls were not suitable for Indian films because they could not easily adapt themselves to Indian customs and manners.

Col. Crawford: Would you like the cooperation of the censor while you are actually producing a picture?—No.

Witness was of opinion that for the censorship of Indian films, a Board consisting of Indians only should be appointed.

Mr. B. T. Misra and Mr. C. M. Lohar, representatives of the Cinema Workers' Association, suggested starting a technical institution for imparting knowledge in the different branches of the cinematograph industry. In their opinion, no foreign experts were required to produce a good Indian film, on the other hand, such experts spoiled the films. Besides, they cost too much. They were in favour of sending out Indian students to foreign countries for studying the technique of the industry.

The Committee then adjourned to Saturday 11 a.m.

TYEBALI RESPONSIBLE?

SEQUEL TO MUTTON STREET EXPLOSION

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of six Mohamedan children who were severely burnt by the explosion of a stove in Mutton street on the 27th ultimo and subsequently succumbed to their injuries in the J. J. Hospital. The jury returned the verdict of death by burns holding Tyebali the shopkeeper whose shop the accident took place responsible for the negligence. Sarafali, the brother of Tyebali while giving evidence before the coroner at the last hearing was warned by the coroner to tell the truth when he said that Tyebali was away from Bombay a week before the accident and that he (witness) was offering parver in a Mosque and did not know about the explosion. Tyebali in his evidence, however, stated that he was in Bombay at the time the explosion took place and was not away. The Coroner, it is understood, would issue orders for the prosecution of Sarafali for perjury.

ACCIDENT TO PARSI LADY

A fatal accident occurred to an aged Parsee lady which was a matter of enquiry by the corner on Friday. It appeared the deceased Bai Bhikhaiji wife of Rustomji Jamshedji Karkaria residing in Khambatta House, Khambatta Lane, was boiling water for her husband for fomentation on the 1st instant when the water fell on her and she was scald. She was removed to the Masina Hospital where she died on Thursday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. DELVES' NEW APPOINTMENT

PLEA FOR MUNICIPAL SANCTION

The following letter has been addressed by the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, to the President, Municipal Corporation.

"I am directed to state that Government propose to appoint Mr. R. H. A. Delves, F.S.I. Chief Officer, Improvements Committee of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as an additional member on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in connection with the question of disposal of lands in the Back Bay Reclamation by sale of the freehold or by leasing, which is being referred to that Committee for its opinion. I am therefore, to request that you will be so good as to inform Government, at a very early date, whether the Municipal Corporation has any objection to Mr. Delves being appointed on the Committee for the purpose."

H. M. KING AMANULLAH.

BOMBAY'S CIVIC ADDRESS

His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan is expected to arrive in Bombay on 11th December and to stay here for four days. We understand that arrangements are being made to present a civic address to him on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' ADDRESS.

His Majesty The King of Afghanistan is expected to pass through Bombay on his way to Europe some time by the middle of December 27.

There is a general desire amongst the Mussalmans of Bombay that a reception should be given to him on behalf of the community befitting his eminent position.

With a view to consider what steps should be taken, it is proposed that a meeting should be called at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road on Sunday next, 13th Nov., 1927 at 4-30 a.m. (S. T.)

The following has been issued under the signatures of Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Abdealli M. Kajiji; Sulcman Cassum Mitha; Hussenbhoy A. Lalji; Abdul Kader Khatkhatey; Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah; Mohammed Hussein Dehdashti; Yusuf Zainul Ali Reza. Mr A. Jinnah; Shaukat Ali; Mohammedally Allabux; Sheriff Devjee Canjee Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla Ismail Haji Dawood; Abubakar Beg Mohammed.

SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN?

FATE OF "S. S. NILE."

News has reached Bombay that S. S. "Nile" of the United States Shipping Company which was expected to arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant from New York has sunk in mediterranean Sea owing to some damage. Though the news is not confirmed by Reuter the rumour is strong in the city since the arrival of "Nile" is overdue. The "Nile" was carrying general cargo for Karachi and silver for Bombay. The local agents of the United States Shipping Co. are Messrs. Lionel Edward. About three months ago S. S. "Homestead" of the same Company was sunk near Mangalore. The third steamer "Algic" of the same company is in Alexandra dock and is expected to sail for New York in a day or two.

POPPY DAY AT BANDRA.

BANDRA, Nov. 11.

Eve's fair daughters well nigh stormed the Bandra Station and its vicinity with Poppies, this morning. Well equipped with decorated baskets of poppies, the fair sellers took their stand at the entrance to the Station and to the stairway as also on the platforms. Brisk business was done for practically everyone who seemed a good haul was netted. The trains too as they brought their load from the north were invaded and the passengers were wheedled out for Poppy Day contributions. Among the workers was a little tot who cheerily carried on her business.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	November 11.
Previous Closing Rate	19.42
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	+.18
To-day's Closing Rate	19.89
Difference	+.47

LIVERPOOL.

	November 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.68
To-day's Opening Rate	10.55
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation	390

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	November 11.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
	Unchaged.
Silver Forward	26 5 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1927.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

"The only reason I can imagine for this procedure is that they wish to emphasise as a matter of principle, lest Indians should forget it for the moment, that India has no right to share in the determination of her own destiny and to impress upon the Indian public that notwithstanding the camouflage of her admission to the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference she must not delude herself into the belief that she is anything but a supplicant at the door of Britain."

—SIR P. SIVASWAMI IYER.

The tide of national indignation at the wholly foreign Statutory Commission is rising high and neither the Viceroy's nor the Premier's broom has availed to set it back. Nor is the specious pleading of the Chairman of the Commission calculated to mend things for England. Sir John Simon is significantly silent on the utter exclusion of Indians; at any rate he makes no direct reference to it. But he seems to regard as almost a Law of Nature that every member of the Commission must be a Member of Parliament. "Since the Commission consists of Members of Parliament", he says, a refusal by any member of his seat on the Commission "would have merely involved finding other Members of Parliament to take the place." This unnecessary reference to what he regards as the sole right of M.P.'s to sit on this Commission is perhaps meant to support Mr. Baldwin's hint that the exclusion of Indians is a matter of principle. Yet he adds with delightful naivete: "We go (to India) to listen, learn, and faithfully report our conclusions with regard to the actual conditions." The simplicity of this idea is comic. These seven persons come here to learn—indeed they need to—and would in a few months submit their judgment on the "actual conditions" affecting three hundred millions and what is good for them. And yet Indians are not to be their equal colleagues so as to facilitate the learning of the actual conditions. However, the time for argument is perhaps past and Dr. Ansari's final warning and appeal for a genuine Round Table Conference may go unheeded.

NATIONAL HONOUR AT STAKE.

It is now time the country concentrated all its efforts on giving its just and natural indignation a definite shape. Indians have with one voice denounced the Commission and almost all Nationalst leaders have recommended its complete boycott. If a few have not yet committed themselves to the policy of boycott, it is not at all because they have any good word to say about the Commission or because they feel less the insult over the exclusion of Indians. They only fear that a complete boycott by all parties may not be possible and that a partial boycott may be worse than no boycott, inasmuch as judgment may go by default against the boycotting party or community. We are convinced that this attitude is wholly erroneous. In the first place, from a Commission cunningly packed as it is, no party need expect anything substantial by co-operating with it and, therefore, no party would lose anything by boycotting it. To think otherwise is tantamount to declaring confidence in the Commission. But our main argument in favour of the boycott is based on a much higher principle than that of expediency or calculation of temporary party gains or losses. The boycott is necessary for the vindication of national honour and of the principle of self-determination. From the speeches of the Premier and Sir John Simon, the promise of the Parliamentary Party to improve only the "procedure" of the Commission without saying anything about its personnel, and from the extraordinary efforts of the Viceroy to placate Indian opinion in advance, it is abundantly clear that the Cabinet has made the exclusion of Indians a matter of principle. From the point of view of temporary gain it would have been more an advantage than a loss to the Cabinet to appoint two carefully selected Indians. But the Cabinet knows the danger to it of supporting the principle of self-determination for India. It is now a well-recognised principle of international law and diplomacy that self-determination should apply to all civilised nations. Reactionaries in England have striven hard to create an impression in the West that India is neither a nation nor a civilised people. Of this propaganda the timely publication of Miss Mayo's book and the exclusion of Indians from the East African Commission and from the Indian Commission are unmistakable signs. To accept the Commission in these circumstances is for ever to barter away India's right of self-determination, to stultify her in the eyes of the world, and no amount of propaganda in the West hereafter would remove the stigma of having tamely submitted to a wholly foreign Commission. If we want world opinion to be in our favour, there is no better way than to put up a heroic and manly fight for self-determination and Swaraj. This must be with us a point of honour that knows no compromise. If so, we need not fear the consequences of a partial boycott. We stress this point because we know that Government, to save their prestige, would try every possible trick to get some sort of evidence before the Commission; and having might and other resources on their side, they will certainly keep up the show. We need not regret the show, in fact while considering a national boycott we must assume that there will be such a show. But every one that has a spark of national consciousness in him must make it a point of honour not to appear before the Commission whoever else may. If the boycott is complete or substantial, well and good. Even if it is partial, it is a decided gain. We would, therefore, urge those who have not yet declared for boycott to do so immediately. Otherwise they will not only lay themselves open to suspicion, but may prevent that very substantial boycott which they have at heart.

FORMULATE A UNITED DEMAND.

After all, everything depends upon what we ourselves do amongst and for ourselves. If we come to an agreement as to our demands, no nation in the world can flout the united demand of India. The "Times of India" reminded us the other day of Lord Birkenhead's repeated invitation to Indian leaders to put up a united demand and of his promise that such a demand would receive a profound consideration from His Majesty's Government. The invitation was a challenge, though it was unnecessary in the face of the united National Demand submitted to Government in the Assembly two years ago. For us now to ask a foreign Commission to prepare a Constitution for us would be scandalous self-stultification. Our best efforts should immediately be centred on improving and amplifying the last National Demand and weaving into it the best points in Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the Congress Swaraj Constitution that is now being drafted. So far as our constitutional demands are concerned there will not be any irremediable differences between the Congress Party and the Liberals. The only crux of the constitutional problem is the question of joint electorates and a few other collateral questions. These questions no foreign Commissions can ever be expected to solve to our satisfaction. We alone can tackle them and that we must amongst ourselves. If we can put up a united demand, a foreign Commission is superfluous. If we cannot, no Commission can save us.

BOYCOTT SELECTED BRITISH GOODS

As necessary as the boycott of the Commission and the formulation of a united National Demand is the evolving of an effective sanction behind that Demand so as to make it irresistable. For this purpose, no more effective course can be imagined than for all parties and communities to rally round the Congress and to inaugurate an intensive boycott of a few selected British goods, especially cloth. The enormous advantage of a united Congress in giving battle to the reactionary Tories in England and India is too obvious to be discussed at length. We have time and again pleaded for this union or rather re-union. Till recently, we pleaded in vain. But, the example of the Madras Non-Brahmins, and Dr. Besant and her strenuous efforts to bring all parties within the fold of the Congress, fill us with hope. Never was the need for unity greater than it is to-day. The common people have been all along clamouring for unity; for, it is only then that they feel safe and confident. Leaders, 'oo, are now beginning to feel that they have quarrelled enough. The time is as propitious for a reunion as it is critical, and when there is a will to unity, difficulties vanish almost imperceptibly. We do not think that party differences look so big now as they seemed some time ago. After all, just at present, our principal concern is to formulate our constitutional demands and press them on Government. As we have said before, there are not any serious differences in this respect. We cannot believe that Liberals who have on one or two occasions before, accepted the boycott of British goods, will now object to it. As for the Khaddar franchise which prevents many from joining the Congress, we think it almost a foregone conclusion that it will be removed at the Madras Session of the Congress. If there should still be any sharp differences about Council policy, these should not be allowed to thwart unity at this crisis. For the time being at any rate, nearly at the fag end of the term of the last session of the old time Legislatures, that policy can safely be left to the discretion of the Congress members of any Legislature. We cannot believe that any Swarajist, who must now be most anxious to strengthen the boycott of the Commission, would insist on the rigour of his Council policy, though a time may come when that rigour will have to be renewed. To the Liberals and others who are now out of the Congress, we would say once again that they can join the Congress without any prejudice to their special views or to their special organisations, just as the Responsivists clung to the Congress though they are in a minority and set up to their views. The participation by the Liberals in the work of the Congress would tend to give a greater balance and greater representative character to its resolutions and would emphasise the points of unity between the parties, while minimising the differences. And the points of difference were never so great as to prevent their association with the Congress. So many prize association with Government even when real power is denied to them and when the ways of the Government are repugnant to them. Why should one prize association with the Congress less, merely because of differences of opinion, when all have equal rights and opportunities in the Congress?

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

What we say to Liberals, applies with greater force to those Muslims who are outside the Congress. They should not find it hard to realise that in long run, the good will of the whole nation is the surest and permanent guarantee of their legitimate rights and not the professed sympathy of an alien power whose domination is doomed. It was the Congress as representing the nation that accepted the Lucknow Pact. It was the Congress that accepted the Delhi proposals of the Muslims and fairly solved some of the vexed communal questions at Calcutta only a short time ago. It is Congress alone that is most capable of consolidating the old Pact and the new resolution into a new Hindu-Muslim Pact. We, therefore, appeal to the Muslims and Liberals and all those who are outside the Congress to join it and there assert their respective views and claims. We much wish that every Indian should regard it his right and duty to call the Congress his own just as it is his right and duty to call his country his own. Till Swaraj is won, the Congress alone is capable of being the Peoples' Parliament and fight for the nation's rights. We trust at the forthcoming All-Party Conference, along with the question of boycotting the Commission, the questions of a united Congress and a boycott of British goods will also be seriously considered. Ignoring the present Commission, let India's Parliament present to the Parliament of Great Britain the united constitutional demand of the nation. It will then have won both Self-determination and Swaraj.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SIR NORMAN WALKER'S CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN STUDENTS.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

Discussing the preliminary education of the would-be medical student (Append. XV., p. 6), Sir Norman Walker states:—"Each candidate in this country (meaning Great Britain and Ireland) has to pass an examination in general knowledge equivalent to the entrance examination for the arts or science faculty of a British or Irish university. A large number of students enter our universities with the leaving certificate of the Education Department...." He further states:—"He (the student) must pass—prior to registration as a medical student,—an examination, practical and theoretical, in chemistry and physics. This is known as the 'pre-registration examination'. Again he says:—"When our students have passed this examination and reached the age of seventeen, they embark on the medical curriculum proper of five academic years." (p. 7.).

SUBTLE SUGGESTION.

While Sir Norman mentions the necessity of passing the 'pre-registration examination', in the case of the British student, he omits to mention the length of time it takes a student to pass that examination, after the Entrance or School Leaving examination and makes a subtle suggestion of inferiority of preliminary education in the case of the Indian student by saying:—"There is no such examination in India, the custom of requiring registration of medical students not having been introduced in that country." He conveniently omits to say there and then, as he was bound to do in fairness to the Indian student, that instead of a bare period of nine months at the outside, required for passing the pre-registration examination, the much-maligned Indian student has to put in two solid years for passing the Intermediate examination before getting admission into the medical college.

Anticipating such a rejoinder, Sir Norman says on page 8:—"Part of the two years spent in a Science college might be taken to represent part of the time spent by the student in this country (Britain) in the study of chemistry and physics necessary for the pre-registration examination, but the Intermedia e examination ought not to be permitted to function both as a preliminary and as a professional examination." The medical curriculum proper in the medical colleges to-day extends over fourteen terms, and as even according to Sir Norman Walker, (p. 8 and 9) and in accordance with the recommendations of the General Medical Council, it should be five academic years or fifteen terms, Sir Norman Walker's complaint when summed up, comes to permitting the Intermediate examination to function as a professional examination in so far as it relates to one term of three months only, to make up the fifteen terms of medical curriculum.

UNCALLED-FOR OBJECTION.

If will be remembered that when the Previous examination was first introduced as the entrance standard for the M. B. B. S. degree, there was a full five years' medical college curriculum and no part of the Previous examination was allowed to function as a professional examination. It was only when the Intermediate examination was substituted for the Previous examination as the Entrance standard that the College curriculum proper was reduced to four years and the year spent in study after Previous course was utilised in the study of chemistry, physics and biology—in a Science college instead of in a medical college, as was the case upto that time. It will thus be clear that while the Previous course really functions for the pre-registration examination course in Britain—one full academic year in the case of Bombay in place of only nine months in the case of the latter—the whole of the second year spent in the Science college takes the place of the old regulation first year of the Medical college studies, and as such ought to have counted towards the professional study proper. If we take into consideration the fact that this whole year takes the place of only one term of the medical college course, Sir Norman Walker's objection appears to be uncalled-for. It is a great pity that the people who responded to the 'advice' of the General Medical Council and raised the Entrance standard from Matriculation to Previous and again from Previous to Intermediate examination and in the latter case reduced the medical course to four years or twelve terms, did not make sure that there would be no more harassment from the General Medical Council from year to year on one pretext or another.

Lest the Indian universities may adopt the British method of pre-registration examination after the Matriculation as the Entrance examination, which obviously is not the object of Sir Norman, he deliberately states:—(P. 7.):—"The level of secondary education in India is admittedly lower than that of this country (i. e. Britain) as is evidenced by the fact that no Medical college in India admits students on the strength of the Matriculation Examination alone." Not only that but he also says:—"All age limitations for the Matriculation examination in India have recently been removed and not a few candidates pass at the age of fourteen. Two years are then spent in study for the Intermediate Arts or Science examination, so that it is possible for a student to commence the study of medicine proper at the age of sixteen—one year earlier than students in Great Britain."

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

Now let us examine how far this last contention of Sir Norman Walker is in accordance with facts. I have made inquiries from the Grant Medical College and the Seth Gordhandas Medical College authorities in this connection and I give the figures below:—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

1926.

Total No. of Candidates appeared:—8181.

Total No. of Candidates passed:—3403.

Total No. of Candidates who passed at the age of 14.—8.

There is not a single candidate who passed the Examination under the age of 14.

1927.

Total No. of Candidates appeared:—9707.

Total No. of Candidates passed:—4121.

Total No. of Candidates passed at the age of 14:—7.

Total No. of Candidates under 14:—none.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Total admissions of all ages 1920, 345; 1921, 310; 1922, 267; 1923, 160; 1924, 120; 1925, 118; 1926, 72; 1927, 74.

Admissions at sixteen or under 1920, none; 1921, none; 1922, none; 1923, none; 1924, 1; 1925, none; 1926, none; 1927, none.

GORDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Total admissions at all ages 1925, 46; 1926, 58; 1927, 57.

Admissions at sixteen or under 1925, none; 1926, none; 1927, none.

The facts speak for themselves. It is very much against my feelings—but I find no way out of it—to have to say that Sir Norman Walker has grossly misrepresented the facts. He could have easily verified the facts for himself, and that also at no great personal inconvenience by simply asking for the necessary information from the Deans of the two Medical colleges and from the Registrar of the University. But, perhaps, he did not want facts; what he evidently wanted was to make out a case against the Indian medical student and then to convict him.

A WORD OF WARNING.

I wish to utter a word of warning to the College authorities, the Medical Faculty, the University Senate and the Legislature. The charges against the Indian medical student are so serious and they reflect such an amount of discredit on the authorities responsible for the teaching of the English language, that they must be examined in all their bearings. The suggestion that the Indian medical student is unable to follow conversational English, should be carefully gone into, and if found to have even the semblance of truth, the defect should be remedied by the institution of proper measures. It would be apparent that in this connection, the secondary school teachers, the college professors and the Art Faculty of the University are mainly concerned. The Medical Faculty has nothing whatever to do with the standard and quality of the knowledge of the English language.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

A Royal Visit.

His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan contemplates honouring this city with a sojourn of four days 'en route' to Europe. It is welcome news that the Bombay Municipal Corporation intends according to this progressive and enlightened ruler who has shown great anxiety in administrating his country on the most modern lines, a civic reception as some little tribute of appreciation on the part of Bombay's citizens. King Amanullah has no communal troubles in his kingdom. Hindus and Muslims live together in it without waging interecine strife as in this unhappy land. As a mark of respect for Hindu feeling King Amanullah has prohibited cow slaughter in his State. We would suggest that our leading citizens should request him to grant them the honour of meeting them in informal conference so that they may have the benefit of an intimate and profitable exchange of views.

Wanted: A Spirited Protest.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay a proposal is to be put before that body to recommend to Government the deletion of the clause regarding the Visitor and his powers in the University Reform Bill. This clause 5 elicited, it will be recalled, a good deal of heated debate during the second reading of the measure in the Bombay Legislative Council and the very weighty arguments put forward by a number of non-official members protesting against the move to curtail seriously the powers and independence of the Senate could not at all be satisfactorily answered by the official side, the weakest and the most astounding defence in its favour coming from the Minister of Education. Now that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with his unrivalled knowledge of University affairs, has come out with a spirited protest against the retention of the obnoxious clause in the bill, we hope even those members of the Senate who did not at first realise the full implications of the harm its presence in the bill will mean for the independence of the Senate will unite with those of their colleagues who have opposed it from the beginning. It was hardly fair to the Senate that the Select Committee on the Bill should have inserted the clause without that body having a chance of expressng an opinion on it. But the Government of Bombay have treated the Senate very shabbily in regard to this bill, not even caring to ask its views about a measure which affects it most. Let to-day's protest against the clause be both spirited and united.

Rivals.

Will the keen rivalry between France and Italy for securing a larger sphere of influence in Balkan politics lead to disastrous results endangering international peace? This is the question which Continental publicists have been asking for the last few weeks and the matter is again very much to the forefront with the signing of the Franco-Yugo-Slav pact of friendship, an event which was expected to take place in Paris on Thursday. The Fascist papers have been pointing out that France is not content with binding closer still the political and cultural ties she has with Rumania. She is, in their opinion, embarking upon an aggressive campaign in Belgrade to diminish Italian prestige in Yugo-Slavia. French publicists retort that the Treaty of Tirana which Italy concluded with Albania, with Britain's surreptitious encouragement, was almost an unfriendly act against France. The French case against Italy was well put a fortnight ago in an unexpected quarter, the "Koelnische Zeitung." This influential Cologne journal refers to the treaties of Rapallo in November 1920, of Rome in January 1925, of Nettuno in August 1925, all of which Italy concluded with the definite object of weaning away from French influence the Southern Slavs. She even flirted with Rumania when Averescu was in brief power there and she is, according to the French view, even now coquetting with Bulgaria. French opinion thus complains that Italy pursues in the Balkans the steady purpose of isolating France. It is a pretty kettle of fish.

Mr. Martin and the C. P. Ministers.

The expected has happened and the Hon. Mr. Martin, the acting Governor of the Central Provinces, has not been able to hit it off amicably with his Ministers. Both Mr. Rao and Mr. Deshmukh have resigned. Although the news from Nagpur contained in the Free Press message about the "crisis" in the C. P. dyarchy is annoyingly vague and does not say whether the disagreement is between the two Ministers or between them on the one hand and the Governor on the other, students of recent events in C. P. politics will not be wrong in attributing the resignation to the latter cause. In contrast with the Butler family which supplies Governors to India and dons to Cambridge and whose distinguished qualities are suavity of temperament and savoir faire, Mr. Martin is remarkable for having served in the C. P. Commission with painstaking assiduity and zeal but with a lack of imagination and of aptitude for reconciling himself to the changing times. Eager as the two young Ministers are to get on with the acting Excellency they evidently find it a difficult job to do so.

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE TO INDIA

HOW MILNER COMMISSION WAS BOYCOTTED

ISOLATED FOR THREE MONTHS

A COMPLETE CIRCLE OF SILENCE

RETURNS TO LONDON DEFEATED

In view of the "insult put upon India by the appointment of an All-White Commission, the following account of the effective manner in which the Egyptian people boycotted the Milner Commission will be read with interest. The announcement of the Commission was received with derision and the Commission when it went to Egypt was faced with a three weeks' National strike, in which lawyers, students, women and officials took part. For three months it employed every device to secure the co-operation of the Egyptian people in vain and returned to England without a representative Egyptian having consulted with them. Returning to England they realised the wisdom of direct negotiation with Zaghlul and his delegation. The successful Egyptian boycott has a lesson for India.

In May, 1919, Lord Curzon announced that a Mission under Lord Milner would be sent to Egypt to prepare a Constitution under the British Protectorate. The announcement was received in Egypt with derision, and the Nationalist Movement immediately decided to boycott the Mission. Lord Milner and his colleagues spent three months in Egypt, employing every device to secure the co-operation of the Egyptian people, and they returned to England without a representative Egyptian having consulted with them. Never in history has a nation revealed more united determination.

The intensity of telling was revealed in many ways. The members of the Egyptian Bar stopped work for a week in protest against the coming of the delegation. There was a remarkable three-weeks' strike of the Egyptian officials in all the Public Departments. Workers of every grade struck, and even the boys and girls in the schools stopped work. Finally, the Ministry joined the strike movement and resigned.

MISSION ISOLATED.

For a time the Mission sat isolated at the Semiramis Hotel, surmounted by armoured cars and aeroplanes, vainly sending forth invitations to innumerable Egyptians to give evidence. The boycott was so complete that Lord Milner was compelled to issue a proclamation couched in the most conciliatory terms. "All opinions may be freely expressed to the Mission", read the proclamation. "There is no wish to restrict the area of discussion, nor need any man fear that he will compromise his convictions by appearing before it. He will, on the contrary, be no more compromised by expressing his opinions than the Mission will be compromised by hearing them. Without a perfectly frank discussion it will be difficult to put an end to misunderstanding and arrive at an agreement."

The Nationalists replied expressing appreciation of the intention to widen the field of discussion, but declared that they could only open negotiations when their demand for complete independence was conceded. The boycott continued unbroken.

PART PLAYED BY STUDENTS.

A feature of the boycott was the part played by the students. They organised processions through the streets, assisted in the organisation of strikes, urged shopkeepers to close their shops, and picketed the Semiramis Hotel. Sir Owen Thomas, a member of the Mission, complained that they had no opportunity of learning the views of the fellaheen. "Always a band of students", he said, "motored in advance of any member of the Mission who attempted to get into touch or direct communication with the fellaheen to warn them what to say and what not to say." The strikes among the school-boys and students became so frequent that the authorities had to issue an order stating that "School-boys and students who do not abstain from turbulent political demonstrations and strikes will not be allowed to sit for this winter's examinations."

WHAT THE WOMEN DID.

The Egyptian women threw themselves into the Nationalist Movement with remarkable zeal. The following passages are quoted from an article by Sir Valentine Chirol, who is, of course, a notoriously unsympathetic observer, in the "Times" (January 2, 1920):—

"In the stormy days of March and April last, they descended in large bodies into the streets, those of the more respectable classes still veiled and shrouded in their loose black cloaks, the courtesans from the lowest quarters of the City, who had also caught the contagion, unveiled and arrayed in less discreet garments. In every turbulent demonstration women led to the front. They marched in procession, some one on foot, some in carriages, shouting for "Independence" and "Down with the English," and waving National banners. They flocked to the houses of the Extremist leaders, and Mme. Zaglul Pasha and others addressed impassioned orations to them from the windows.

"They followed in large crowds the coffins of the rioters killed in the street affrays, and rent the air with their shrill lamentations. They took a hand in the building of barricades, and though they generally dispersed when fighting actually began, some of them, it was noted, returned to gloat over brutal deeds of violence perpetrated by the men.

OFFICIALS ON STRIKE.

"When the Government officials went on strike, small groups of women acted as pickets outside the gates of the Ministers to hold up those who wanted to return to their duties. In the fallaheen rising the women, embittered, perhaps, by the hardships they had suffered through ruthless requisitions of war supplies and to arbitrary recruitment for the Labour Corps in their villages, by order of the British Government,' as they were told, joined with the men in tearing up the Railway lines and destroying the Telegraphs, and in pillaging and burning, which took place up and down the countryside.

"Women have been equally prominent in all the noisy demonstrations of the last two months against the Milner Mission, one of their favourite devices being to take possession of the Tramway cars at some terminus and drive through the City, without of course, paying any fares, yelling 'Down with Milner" and other patriotic amenities, and flaunting little paper flags in the faces of any Europeans who venture to claim their right to travel in public conveyances.

"What is more serious is that the infection has spread into the Girls' Schools and like the Boys' Schools they go on strike to mark their disapproval of Lord Milner and his colleagues, and children of 11 and 12 concoct passionate telegrams of protest to the Minister of Education, and even to the Prime Minister. Members of the Cabinet themselves complain bitterly that they cannot restrain their own daughters. The girls are, indeed, more violent than the boys.....It would be wrong to make light of the wide-spread bitterness that underlies this feminine upheaval. For, the women of Egypt, though they may be politically powerless, reflect, perhaps in an exaggerated, but none the less alarming, form, the general uprising against authority produced by the Extremist campaign against the British 'usurpers.'"

The incidents described above were characteristic of the general revolt of the entire people against the British Rule. The Provincial Councils, which, like the Legislative Assembly, were supposed to have been dissolved, met on their own initiative and passed strong resolutions condemning the Milner Mission and the Protectorate, supporting the Zaghlou delegation and asserting independence. The Omdehs, the official headmen of Egyptian villages, issued similar pronouncements. The authorities of El Azhar, the great Mahomedan Institution, of which the Sultan is the titular head, issued a manifesto setting forth the claims of the Egyptian Nation to complete independence, and the Princes of the Sultan's own family boldly endorsed the Nationalist Programme.

Finally, the elected members of the suppressed Legislative Assembly (a large majority of the whole body) met and declared Egypt an independent nation.

THE MISSION RETURNS.

The Milner Mission returned to England in March, 1920, without succeeding in breaking the circle of silence around it. Arrived in London, Lord Milner and his colleagues had the sense to make a direct appeal to Zaghloul and his delegation to whom the British Government had before denied pass-ports as unrepresentative, to Zaghloul, whom it had interned and deported, to Zaghloul, whom it had refused to see when finally he was permitted to proceed to Paris!

—"Non-Co-operation In Other Lands" (Ferner Brookway).

CHURCHILL'S PROUD CLAIM

"PEACE AT HOME AND ABROAD."

BALDWIN GOVERNMENT'S RECORD REVIEWED

LONDON, via Rugby, Nov. 10.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Constitutional Club reviewed the record of the Government. He said Government had been elected to secure stability and with Mr. Baldwin at its head, there was a belief that the nation would be given that period of repose in order to recuperate which was so long urgently needed. "Three years have passed," Mr. Churchill continued, "and we have to say, first of all, that we have kept the peace. We have kept the peace abroad and as far as it lay in our power we have kept the peace at home." Th ethree years had been a period of revival, recuperation and convalescence, both for Britain and Europe. By every test one could apply the world was more secure. The British Empire was more united and safer. The prosperity of the country was more advanced. Social and economic dangers which menaced us and still menaced us seriously had been held at bay.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

We had passed through the very worst and in some respects the most malignant industrial troubles which the history of this country and of any modern State had ever witnessed—the general strike and prolonged paralysis in the coalfields. These two events, he claimed, had destroyed a great part of the improvement for which one otherwise might have hoped. The coal subsidy had upset the Government's first years finance. The strike itself had destroyed the second years' finance and the aftermath of the strike involving a loss of between twenty and thirty millions sterling in revenue overclouded the country at the present time.

Referring to the passing of the Trade Union Act Mr. Churchill declared that this had been welcomed by a large majority of the Trade Unionists themselves, as only right and fair and it had been followed by a better spirit in the industry.—B.O.W.

BRITISH LEGION HALL ON FIRE

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British Legion Hall, at Inchicore, Dublin, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Empty petrol tins were found among the debris. The police are investigating.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA SINCE REFORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan delivered a lecture to-day at the Indian Institute, Oxford, on self-government in India since the Reforms, before a distinguished audience, including Sir Michael Sadler, Sir Thomas Lovett and Fellows of Colleges.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN AVIATORS FOR CONGO

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Brussels.—Belgian aviators Medaets and Verhaegen started on a nonstop flight to Leopold Ville, Congo, but their machine crashed at Chaumont near Blois. Both the airmen were seriously injured.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrive in Colombo on Sunday morning. Cause of at least one day's delay in arrival of the steamer is not known.—Free Press.

DR. SAPRU SPEAKS OUT

NO CONFIDENCE IN BIRKENHEAD

"DO NOT SUBMIT TO INDIGNITY"

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru addressed a general meeting of the Liberal Association this evening and severely criticised the Simon Commission. The speaker said:

It might well be assumed that the scheme, whether it originated in the India Office or Simla or Delhi, was evolved after consultation with the members of the Council and distinguished officials in this country. But no Indian was taken into confidence. Ever since Mr. Mantagu vacated his office the speaker ceased to look upon India Office as a protector of India. It was the graveyard of Indian hopes and Sir Tej Bahadur advocated its abolition.

After criticising the selection of the personnel of the Commission, he characterised the procedure to be followed as cumbrous and ingenuous.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BIRKENHEAD.

In conclusion Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he had made a public confession that he had no confidence in Lord Birkenhead and asked his fellow Liberals not to have any such confidence. By instinct, by habit and by convicton, said Sir Tej Bahadur, he was not a non-co-operator but he owed it to his country to tell the Government here that he would have no part in this affair and that was the advice he would give to his Liberal friends. He concluded by saying "Do not submit to this indignity this injustice and this unfair deal."—A.P.

OUT COME OF COMMUNAL DISCORD.

DR. DUGAL ON WHITE COMMISSION

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

Dr. Raghbir Singh Dugal, President-elect of the Khalsa Dewan, Burma, interviewed by a representative of the Free of India, stated that it was an inevitable outcome of the Hindu-Muslim dissensions that Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government had thought fit to give us a Commission without an Indian on it. This, he said,

NEPAL PRIME MINISTER IN INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

It is understod othat the Prime Minister of Nepal will make a public arrival in Calcutta on the 29th of December accompanied by a number of generals and staff officers. His official visit to the Viceroy will last till January 3rd. His subsequent stay in India which will last a fortnight will be private.—A. P.

should open the eyes of our countrymen who should cease warring amongst themselves.

The Royal Commission without Indians thereon, he said, was an insult to the self-respect of the Indian nation. The only reply India could give to it, was to close up the ranks and present an united opposition to it. He appealed to every organisation in India to unite under the banner of the Indian National Congress Congress and give an united front to the Government.—Free Press.

PUBLICTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Advisory Publicity Committee, whose functions are to advise Government in regard to its publicity work and draw up the budget relating to such work, is now reconstituted as follows:—

Chairman:—The Honble Mr. J. Crerar, C.B.E., C.I.E.

Members:—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu.

ELLECTED BY ASSEMBLY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt., M.L.A.; K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A.; Rajd Gazanfar Ali Khan, M.L.A; Maulvi Mohamed Yakub, M.L.A.; Arthur More Esq., M.L.A.; Rai Sahib Har Bilas Sarda, M.L.A.; Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A.

NOMINATED.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das; The Hon. Sir Denys Bray, K.C.I.E, C.S.I., C.B.E; Major G A P Scoones, D.S.O., M.C.; E J Buck, Esq., C.B.E; N C Kelkar Esq., M.L.A.; J Coatman, Esq.

Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Deputy Director of Public Information will act as Secretary to the Committee:—A.P.

"WE GO TO LISTEN AND LEARN"

SIMON COMMISSION'S MISSION

FAMILIAR CANT ABOUT BRITISHERS' RESPONSIBILITY TO INDIA

BIRKENHEAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO UNITY

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Statutory Commission, in a letter to his constituency indulges in the familiar cant about the responsibility of the British Parliament to the people of India. Says he: "It is a responsibility which cannot be denied or evaded for it is rooted in history and facts of the world of to-day. If, therefore, the nature of India is to be one of peaceful progress, this can come about only by the action of British Parliament combined by co-operation by India herself. We go to India," adds Sir John, "to listen, hear and faithfully report our conclusions."

"Lord Birkenhead has come to our rescue and made it possible for all or at least most of us, to come together on the same platform," declares Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement on the Statutory Commission. Mr. Patel hopes that "all politically minded people of every school of thought in this country will join in the boycott except those who are weak-kneed or self-seekers."

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Sir John Simon has written a letter to the President of the Spen Valley Liberal Federation with reference to his Chairmanship of the Indian Statutory Commission in which he says that "the British Parliament has tremendous responsibility to the peoples of India. It is a responsibility which cannot be denied or evaded, for it is rooted in history and facts of the world of to-day. If, therefore, the future of India is to be one of peaceful progress, (as all men of goodwill both in India and Britain intensely desire), this can come about only by the action of the British Parliament, combined with co-operation by India herself. Both these have been provided for by the scheme of investigation and consultation, of which the work of the Commission forms the first stage. The Commission does not go to India with any idea of imposing Western ideas or constitutional, forms from without. We go to listen, learn, and faithfully report our conclusions with regard to the actual conditions, and varying proposals made from within.

WILL DO HIS BEST.

When the Commission has reported, the scheme provides for that full and final consultation between the representatives of the Legislatures in India and Britain which is an essential condition to be fulfilled before reaching the decision on which so much depends. The task of the Commission calls for the highest qualities of sympathy and imagination as well as endless patience, strict impartiality, industry and courage. I enter on my part of this duty, intensely desiring to be of what service I can be to India and Britain and while I am deeply conscious of my own shortcomings, I am going to do my best."

A TREMENDOUS TASK.

The task of the Commissions is as grave and difficult as any task which could be laid on the shoulders of men who endeavour to discharge their duty in public affairs, and he is deeply impressed with the responsibility involved. If any member of the Commission had sought an easy and untroubled course, he would have certainly declined to serve on it, but since the Commission consists of Members of Parliament, such refusal to serve would have merely involved finding other members of the Parliament to take their place. In a matter of this importance, he feels that neither private nor political advantage can be allowed to stand in the way. His constituents to whatever political party they adhere, he was convinced, would respect him to make the necessary sacrifice and would co-operate with him. He had not accepted the position on the Commission until he had carefully reflected and calculated with regard to the extent to which ordinary service of a member to his division might be affected by such action.

ELECTORAL INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

The Commissioners, he says, will proceed to India early in the new year, were likely to be absent till Easter, and then return to Britain. Therefore he would be available before the Budget was introduced and thought the rest of the ordinary session. The Commission was accepted to return to India the autumn or winter of 1928 and probably this second visit would run into early part of 1929. He would keep in the closest possible touch with the affairs at Home during his absence, and had made arrangements which would enable questions concerning constituents to be dealt with efficiently on his behalf. A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons had promised to visit his constituency in his enforced absence, and with goodwill and hard work, he believes that the cause which he tries to represent in Spen Valley will not suffer.

ONLY DISCHARGING HIS DUTY

Sir John Simon continues that these enforced absences from England will be substantial and serious and will involve complete and unexpected suspension of his professional life and much domestic inconvenience. But he would be still more seriously concerned if he thought that it would interfere with the faithful service he owes to his constituents. It would be his earnest endeavour to secure that this were not so. He was bold enough to hope that Spen Valley would feel that he was discharging in the fullest and strictest sense a duty it imposed on him by electing him to Parliament, when he devotes all his energies to his special task.—Reuter's Special.

MEETING BEFORE START

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter understands that the members of the Indian Statutory Commission will meet once or twice in England before leaving for India in January.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD TO THE RESCUE

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY MADE POSSIBLE.

NADIAD, Nov. 10.

"At a time when the cleavage between the Congress and the Liberal parties was almost complete, and the differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans were so acute, Lord Birkenhead has come to our rescue and made it possible for all, or at least most of us, to come together on the same platform" declares Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement on the Statutory Commission. "Non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission will be regarded by most of our politically minded people as an affront and an insult to India. I do not suggest that the Liberal Party would have been satisfied with anything less than a majority of Indians on the Commission, but I feel that they, or at least a majority of them, would have reconciled themselves to a Commission with two or three Indians in its personnel. They would themselves have accepted seats on the Commission and weakened the position of the Congress. The Congress stands for a definite principle and is steadily working towards its realisation. It does not believe in Commissions or Committees set up to determine the fitness of the people of this country for further Reforms. It demands that the plenipotentiaries of India should meet the plenipotentiaries of Britin in a conference and settle a constitution for India, such constitution to be placed on he Statute Book by the British Parliament.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS: AN INSULT.

Mr. Patel continues:—"The Terms of Reference and the Personnel of the Commission, as announced, clearly prove that conditions in India do not justify the British Government to adopt at present the course they had to adopt in setting the Irish Question, The British Government never does, nor will do, anything

(Continued on page 10.)

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND OUTSIDERS

"UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE RESENTED"

HEAD MISTRESS COMPLAINS OF HUMILIATING TREATMENT

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

The alleged interference of Mrs. Atiya Begum in the administration of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation again came for discussion on Friday evening in the meeting of the Schools Committee when consideration was given to reports from a Lady Assistant Superintendent and a Head Mistress seeking protection from the Schools Committee from the humiliating treatment which, they complained, had been meted out to them by Mrs. Atiya Begum during her visit to the schools, on the 27th October last, in company of Mrs. Stockbridge and Mr. D. M. Khairaz. Again a heated discussion ensued and the Committee expressed their opinion to instruct the Head Masters and Head Mistress not to allow the liberty of inspection and putting on record any remarks by persons who were not members of the Corporation, Schools Committee, local Committees or educationists of some standing. In the course of her letter the Assistant Lady Superintendent, Urdu Schools, said:—

"Mrs. Atiya Begum asked me somewhat sarcastically if my Persian and Urdu were as good as had been reported to her. I replied I did not know Persian but Urdu only. Upon this, Mrs. Atiya Begum told me to dictate some Urdu passage, pointed out by her, to the 4th standard in a manner indicative of their intention (as if they had come) to test me in Urdu. I refused to do as they wished, since they had no right to examine me. She then dictated a passage to the pupils and told me to read the dictation aloud and find out the mistakes. Again I refused and told her I would only point out the mistakes to her if she desired. Then Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz in a commanding tone asked me to read it aloud and I had to reply to him in the negative. He snatched the slate from my hands and remarked that I did not know anything of Urdu and he would make remarks to that effect in the Visitors' Book. I said he could write what he pleased.

A BIT DEAF HEAD MISTRESS.

After this he questioned me to the age-limit of the Municipal employees and whether I was careful to see that none who worked under me were over 55 years of age. He then inquired if I had any teachers suffering from physical defects to which I replied that I did not know of any, but, subsequently, I told him that there was one Head Mistress who is a bit deaf, but whose work is satisfactory and, therefore, I did not think, it was necessary to report the case to the Schools Committee. I was then asked whether I knew that the Head Master of the Training Class was over 55 years of age. I replied that I only know that his appointment was specially made and his services have been annually extended, Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz replied that I had failed in my duty in not bringing these facts to the notice of the Committee.

As an official, I claim that I should be treated with due respect and not be subjected to such humiliation in the presence of the school staff and I earnestly pray that the Schools Committee would be good enough to take steps to protect me from such humiliation in future."

HUMILIATING TREATMENT.

Likewise the Head Mistress of the Temker Street Urdu Girls' School, in the course of her letter, said:—

Atiya Begum entered the Infant Class and put the teacher Mrs. (not Miss) Khurshed Jehan Begum several questions about her pay, service and studies. She gave satisfactory replies. Then Atiya Begum made her write something on a slate, which she did. With all this, Mr. Khairaz on the advice of Atiya Begum condemns her on the ground that she is untrained. Surely, the Committee can't afford to have a cent per cent strength of trained mistresses even if they be available and some untrained hands have, therefore, to be employed.

It seems Mr. Khairaz could not believe that a trained mistress from the Tank Street Urdu Training Class could be a good teacher and he, therefore, condemned me with the word "inefficient" in his remarks. On second thought however he had the good grace to score out the word "inefficient" and the other unpleasant remarks about me. After all we are poor paid servants of the Municipality and we must put up with such insults at the hands of the Corporators. I am, however, grateful to the two Hindu Corporators, who are so fair-minded as to appreciate my work however humble, and put in a remark in the Visitors' Book as to why I was paid a comparatively low salary.

PREVENT HER FROM VISITING SCHOOLS.

The Acting Secretary remarked:—

I think it is high time that Mrs. Atiya Begum should be prevented from visiting any Municipal school on the ground that she interferes with the school work and treats the servants of the Schools Committee with scant respect. It must have been already noticed that apart from pointing out defects in the educational systems, she indulges in sentimental talk which necessarily creates unpleasantness in the minds of the teachers and others.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram was very indignant at the unwarranted interference of strangers in their administration. He emphasised that no person except Municipal councillors, members of the Schools Committee, or local Committee should be allowed to enter the schools without the permission of the Chairman of the Schools Committee. "If Atiya Begum has any suggestions to make", he said, "let her send them to the Schools Committee."

RIGHT OF VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dimtimker: We have to thank Mr. Boman-Behram for all the trouble. We were going to give a short cut, but Mr. Boman-Behram gave a long rope, and hence all the trouble. Mr. Dimtimker with the permission of the Committee then moved the following resolution for consideration in connection with this matter, of which he had sent notice:—

"That the Secretary be requested to take the Municipal Solicitors' opinion on the following points:—

(a) Are those members of the Corporation, who are not either on the Schools Committee or any of the local Committees, entitled to visit the Municipal schools? If not, will the Schools Committee be justified on the ground of undue interference, to prevent them from visiting their schools?

(b) Does the Municipal Act entitle any rate-payer, who is neither on the Corporation, nor on the Schools Committee, nor on any of the local Committees, to visit the Municipal schools? If not, will the Schools Committee be justified in preventing such a member of the public from visiting their schools?"

DON'T ALLOW STRANGERS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised all this as tactics of desparation and said that the Schools Committee was in existence for the last twenty years and he did not think that even after 20 years such an occasion would arise. If this was to circumvent Atiya Begum's activities, he thought, Mr. Boman-Behram was completely mistaken. The best way to prevent strangers from interfering with their institutions was to give clear power to the head masters and head mistresses not to allow strangers' examination and inspection—except members of the Corporation, Schools Committee and local Committees.

Dr. M. C. Javle: Our instruction to the head masters and head mistresses should be that Visitors' Books should not be given to the strangers.

Prof. V. G. Rao agreed with the suggestion and said they should allow parents and guardians of the school children to visit the schools, but not give inspection or Visitors' Books.

Chairman (Rao Bahadur Pai): But supposing a stranger accompanies a member of the Corporation?

Mr. Boman-Behram: The Corporator only can write remarks, not the stranger.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Then there will be many more Khairazs to accompany strangers. (Laughter.) Let the Head Master use his discretion in regard to the 'bona fide' of the visitor.

After some discussion the question together with the resolution of Mr. Dimtimker was referred to the Miscellaneous Matters Committee.

RELIEF WORK IN NELLORE

VOLUNTEERS OFFER SERVICES

LAWYERS WANT COURT WORK SUSPENSION

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to the affected locality in Nellore has done much to re-assure the striken population. The Chairman of the Municipality and his subordinates are engaged in clearing the debris. A number of volunteers have offered their services to the Relief Committee.

Swami Saswatananda's relief centre is doling out rice to the deserving poor in Nellore and surrounding places and is also arranging for a consignment of thatch hay and bamboo for poor people. The Y.M.C.A. is also organising relief work. Members of the Nellore Bar have sent up a memorial requesting the suspension of court work for at least a month in Nellore taluka.

There were 46 attacks of cholera and 25 deaths in Nellore and in Kavur 162 attacks and 74 deaths. The appointment of a special staff is under contemplation.—A. P.

AGREEMENT WATCHED

EXPELLED HINDUS AND SIKHS RETURN TO LANDI KOTAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

News has been received from Peshawar that the Hindus and Sikhs who had been expelled, have begun to return to their homes in Landi Kotal area as the result of an agreement arrived at a meeting between representatives of the xpelled Hindus and Sikhs and Shinwari elders at the Government House, Peshawar, on November 3rd.—A. P.

"WE GO TO LISTEN AND LEARN."

(Continued from Paper 9)

in time and with good grace The delay in meeting the acmands of the Indian National Congress strengthens the hands of the party of Republicans, and will make the administration of the Swaraj Government more difficult as we see in Ireland to-day. We will be told that the second part of the scheme of the Commission is an approach to the demand for a Round Table Conference. If we accept that view, we are absolutely unfit for Swaraj. To exclude Indians from the personnel of the Commission is in itself an insult to India; but to ask them to appear in England before a body of judges to advocate their case is a greater insult. We will be told that the scheme introduces a novel convention by which the representatives of the Legislatures will meet together to discuss the future Constitution for India, and that that convention should be regarded by us as very valuable. We refuse to have anything to do with a convention by which the representatives of one Legislature sit with the representatives of another Legislature, not as equals but one set as Judges and the other set as advocates or advisers. I do not know what self-respecting Indian would permit himself to be placed in that position.

THE CONGRESS POINT OF VIEW.

"From the Congress point of view the decision of the British Cabinet is to be welcomed. If some prominent Liberal Politicians had been included in the personnel of the Commission, the boycott of that Commission would have been restricted to the Congress alone. As matters stand now, all politically minded people of every school of thought in this country will join in the boycott except those who are weak-kneed or self-seekers."

Mr. Patel concludes:—"I will only add one word, and it is this. It was given to Mr. Montagu to divide the Nationalist forces in the country. Be it given to Lord Birkenhead to unite all those forces once again under the banner of the Congress."—A. P.

INDIA'S REPLY TO INSULT

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION AND BRITISH GOODS.

PEN, Nov. 11.

The following resolution was passed by the Pen Taluka Congress Committee:—

Resolved that the following cable be sent to the British Premier and a copy be forwarded to the Governor-General-in-Council the Governor-in-Council and the Press: "Yours Royal Commission most insulting. Boycott of Commission and British goods would be India's reply."—A. P.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY

DR. BESANT'S ANALYSIS.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Under the caption "Insult added to Injury", Dr. Annie Besant convener of the All Parties Conference writing in the current issue of "New India" analyses the British offer of the Commission as saying to India that the latter dare not refuse the offer.—A. P.

WORDS OF GOOD COUNSEL

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In a leader on Mr. Baldwin's speech at Guildhall, alluding to his reference to India. The "Daily Telegraph" says that the better mind of India knows well how to interpret these words of good counsel, and all depends on its response to them—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY IN DUBLIN

PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALISTIC DISPLAYS

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD WITH BATONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Dublin.—A big meeting held last night at College Green under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist Association protested against the "Imperialistic displays on Armistice Day."

The chairman Mr. Quinn said that last year he had helped in tearing down Union Jacks and would do the same on Friday.

After the meeting there were scuffles between the members of the crowd and wearers of Flander poppies. Later the disorderly crowd paraded till they were dispersed by baton charge but it reformed however and made hostile demonstration outside vovernment buildings and sent up cheers for Mr. De Valera. A large force of police, eventually, again charged with batons and crowd scattered into side streets.—Reuter's Special.

IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Armistice Day was celebrated all over Australia with Memorial Services.—Reuter's Special.

IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Sunny and frosty weather favoured the Armistice Day celebrations in London. The King and the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and other members of the Royal family, Members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Dominions participated in an impressive ceremony at Cenotaph. Two minutes' silence was everywhere scrupulously observed. Wearing of Flanders poppies was universal. Broadcast appeal by the Prince of Wales last evening urging all "to give little more than last year" and other appeals including that of Earl Haig evoked magnificent response. Sellers of poppies started work at midnight outside the House of Commons and at Westend.—Reuter's Special.

TWO MINUTES HALT EVERYWHERE

The Armistice Day in Bombay was observed with the usual solemnity as the occasion demands. At 11 a.m. two minutes silence was observed while all the vehicular traffic was brought to a stand still at the stroke of 11. The electric current having been switched off the tram cars with the passengers stood in silence with reverent remebrance of the dead while the staff in the Government and commercial offices left their work for a couple of minutes of solemn observance. The Churches in the City both catholic and protestants had memorial services held while in the St Thomas Cathedral a special service was held befitting the occasion. A special church parade was held by the troops in the Garrison at Colaba. At 9-30 a.m. the members of the Italian Colony and the Bombay Facists met at the Italian consulate and then marched to the Port Trust War memorial where wreaths with the Italian and British colours were laid at the foo of the memorial. In spite of the inclement weather the sale of Red Poppy was brisk and it is hoped the Poppy Day Committee would reap a good harvest for the ex-Services Association.

AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day Services were held at the Holy Trinity and St. Andrews Churches. At eleven a signal gun was fired from the station parade ground when two minutes silence was observed at the end of which the Reveille was sounded.—A. P.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Goschen attended the special service in commemoration of the Armitice Day. Two minutes silence was observed everywhere.

The Delegate Apostolic left last night for Calcutta.—A. P.

UNDER SECTION 124. A

"SIYASAT" EDITOR ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The editor of "Siyasast" a Muslim Vernacular daily has been arrested on a charge under Section 124 A, I.P.C. The case comes up on Monday.—A. P.

GRAVE STEEL LOSSES

HEAVY DROP IN BOURSE

BEAR SPECULATORS BUSY

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—Following the publication of Parker Gilbert's memorandum, the Government's reply and the unsatisfactory report of the German Steel Trust, the quotations on Bourse dropped, some shares losing as much as 30 points. Bear speculators are busy making most of the situation. Bourse circles fear a bi-monthly settlement day will disclose the losses equal to those on the ill-famed "Black Friday" several months ago.—Reuter's Special.

MR. PURCELL ON HIS MISSION

NOT A MERE DELEGATE

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Purcell interviewed by Reuter before his departure for India said that they were not going merely as fraternal delegates to the Indian Trade Union Congress but also to investigate conditions of Indian labour and trade unionism, and if necessary to assist in organising trade union movement in India. Much would depend on the readiness and willingness of Indian Trade Union movement to receive them in spirit in which the decision to send delegation was reached.

The Delegation expects to be absent at least for six months.—Reuter.

TALEGAON PROCESSION CASE.

REFUSED TO PAY FINE

POONA CITY, Nov. 10.

Fifty Hindus who were convicted and sentenced last month in the Talegaon procession case to pay fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 in default one months imprisonment and who were given one months time to pay the fines paid the fines. Vishvasrao Davare alone refused to pay the fine and he was sent to-day to jail.—A. P.

CONTROLLING INTERE IN STATESMAN

DITCHER'S COMMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Ditcher writing in the "Capital" to-day says:—The best of fun is that advices have been received from London that Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Catto have purchased a controlling interest in the "Statesman" from Brothers Knight and this gives them a hold on the Englishman. The fact that the magnates of Clive Rowars in the Liberal combine which acquired the "Daily Chronicle" of London has led some people to think that political object underlies the new enterprises. But I am slow to believe that "Statesman" is a gilt-edged proposition and as such made an appeal to financers with plenty of money to invest in sure things. I hear that the net profit of the Company last year was in the neighbourhood of 75,000 sterling."—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO MR. S. A. KHAN

FIRST INDIAN TO LECTURE IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council delivered a lecture at Cambridge University on problems of Eighteenth Century Indian History. The Master of Christs College presided. Doctor Holland Rose praised Mr. Khans scholarship. This is first time that an Indian has been invited to lecture at Cambridge. After the lecture, Mr. Khan interviewed te Vice-Chancellor and dined with the fellows of Christs College.—Reuter's Special.

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Holding that it should have been possible for the British Government to interpret the Montford Act so as to include Indians on the Commission, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayid characterised the probosals for Legislative Committees as a most ill-conceived and ineffective procedure which was bound to be futile. If the Government cared for Nationalist opinion, he would advocate that the Commission came out as His Majesty's representatives to sit in a Round Table Conference with Indian representatives. Pleading for unity, he counselled his fellow Muslims against any hasty decision and appealed to the All-India Muslim League and Central Khilafat Committee to hold their annual sessions in Madras along with the Congress so as to facilitate joint deliberation with a view to common action.—A. P.

HIGH SEAS SWEEP THE LINER

BATTLE WITH STORMS

"KAISAR-I-HIND" LATE BY 24 HOURS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Liner "Kaisar-I-Hind" has arrived at Plymouth 24 hours late from Gibraltar. It battled with the storms on the last thousand miles of journey from Bombay. The ship's officer declared that the vessel had worst crossing of the Bay of Biscay that he had ever known. Great seas swept the liner, and the speed had to be reduced to 3|4 knots per hour. The British India Company's liner "Malbera" has arrived at Plymouth from Calcutta twenty-four hours late owing to the same cause.—Reuter.

JUMP FROM 2000 FEET

WRECKAGE OF SILVER WHITE AEROPLANE

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Report from Cherbourg that wreckage of the Silver White Aeroplane has been discovered in Sea appears to solve the mystery of the machine which was flying without crew over Sussex last evening. It was an Air Force machine from which two men were seen to jump from a height of two thousand feet over the East Grinstead.

The Pilot and the Flying Officer Mackenzie Richards was killed, his parachute not opening and Observer Norman Green floated safely to earth. The aeroplane disappeared and several people said that the machine before jump was apparently uncontrollable, but righted herself and flew out of sight.

LATER.—The aeroplane was found in wood in East Grinstead, only 200 yards from the spot where pilot was found. It was coincidence that the unknown machine crashed late in the evening at Cherbourg.—Reuter.

BANDITS AT BAY

FIERCE FIGHT IN SPANISH FRONTIER

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—A message from Casablanca says that three policemen were killed and four policemen wounded and three bandits were wounded in a fierce battle on Franco-Spanish frontier. The bandits with stolen car had raided jewellers at Tetuan and after securing 16,000 sterling worth of jewels were driving towards Oran for another coup when they encountered the force of the police in motor cars with rifles machine guns and grenades. The bandits surrendered and the booty was received after a fight lasting two hours.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

AWARDED TO ITALIAN WOMAN NOVELIST

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Stockholm.—The Noble Prize for Physics has been divided between Aryhur Compton of Chicago for the discovery of Compton process and C. T. Wilson of Cambridge, for the method of observing electrified particles.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Stockholm.—The Swedish Academy has awarded Nobel Prize for Literature for 1926 to the Italian woman novelist Grazia De Ledda whose works deal chiefly with peasant life in Sardinia.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

PLENARY SESSIONS RATIFICS ARTICLES OF NEW RADIO CONVENTION

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Washington.—The plenary session of International Radio Conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Hoover has ratified eighteen articles of the new Radio Convention specifying the procedure to be adopted for communication between land and ship stations including rules for licensing stations and safeguards against interference with distress call from ships. The Belgian delegate intimated that Belgiam was willing to hold telegraphic conference at Brussels in 1928 instead of in 1930.—Reuter's Special.

POSTPONE DECISION TILL MADRAS CONGRESS

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar, M.L.A, sets his face against what he calls the angry denunciations and excited calls for boycott which he wants to be postponed, till calm considered and deliberate decisions regarding united action are arrived at the Madras Congress.—A. P.

HOW TO ANSWER CHALLENGE

MR. GOSWAMI'S SUGGESTION

STATUTORY COMMISSION CONDEMNED

EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT: ONLY COURSE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

"The manner in which the Parliamentary Commission has been appointed is so cynical that it must be taken as a challenge. If I do not say very much about the Viceroy's statement on it, it is because I want to avoid as far as possible unpleasant language, for the sophistry and emphamisms of which it is full are far more irritating than the downright "govern-by-the sword" manner," said Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., while discussing with the Associated Press what steps would be taken by the Congress following their decision to boycott the Commission. "We are all talking about the necessity of concerted action. Even those who, while making their usual "emphatic protests," are sitting on the fence, it is, however, gratifying to find that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of a complete withdrawal of co-operaton from the Commission.

TENTATIVE SUGGESTION

I venture to suggest the following tentatively as one of the many steps that such a boycott would call for:

There are already several draft constitutions which could be utilised for the purpose of preparing a final draft to be ratified by a convention of all the elected members of all the Legislatures together with representatives from all the important existing political organisations so as to include all representative men. Such a convention would be as representative and therefore as authoritative as any that could be secured by any other method. Under the present condition the convention could meet at a central place like Delhi next February. A select committee should after some of the general principles have been fixed draft a constitution embodying these principles and the draft should be placed within a month before the entire convention to be finally adopted with such amendments as might be necessary. There is plenty of material for the purpose of the draft constitution and there has been sufficient public discussion on the subject. It would be impossible for the British Parliament to ignore such a constitution, especoally if it backed by public opinion expressed in such a practical and effective manner as a successful boycott of the Commission. Possibly some kind of economic boycott would further strengthen our position.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

This is a great opportunity almost miraculously provided to us, but it means a severe test of our national character. Such an opportunity of rallying all sections of public opinion and all interests may not recur in the near future.

BOYCOTT GOING STRONG

HAND OF PROVIDENCE BEHIND WHITE COMMISSION

MADRAS. Nov. 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramadas Pantalu advocating boycott of the Statutory Commission pleads for the drafting of a suitable constitution for India taking the Commonwealth of India Bill as the basis. He says that it should be presented to the Commission as an expression of national self-determination which to his mind cannot be regarded as co-operation with the Commission.

Mr. R K. Shanmukham Chetti, Chief Whip of the Congress-Swarajya Party in the Assembly interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Coimbatore characterised the proposal for a Committee of the Legislatures as a camouflage which will deceive nobody. The line of action should be left for all parties and communities after joint deliberations.

Mr. T. Prakasam M.L.A. President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee declares: It is the hand of providence that is behind "this White Commission". It will bring all parties in India together to make the British realise that Nationalist India is not dead and that it will never die. The future of India lies in the hands of the Madras Congress.—A. P.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE AND COMMISSION

MR. RANGA IYER'S VIA MEDIA

LONDON, November 9.

Compromise with regard to Government's Statutory Commission proposal is suggested by a Swarajist Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Ranga Iyer who is now in England. He suggested the Joint Committee of the Central Legislature should be composed of members elected solely by the elected members of the Legislature. The Committee should have the same status, authority and position as the Statutory Commission and hear writnesses. The Commission and Committee should finally, if they deem it feasible, resolve themselves into a Round Table Conference and draw up a memorandume failing which they should submit separate reports to the British Parliament.—Reuter.

WILL VICEROY RETRACE HIS STEPS!

MR. MODY PLEADS FOR JOINT ACTION

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, Mr H. P. Mody, said:—

It seems that the lessons of the past have been utterly lost on the authorities in England and in India. If the Secretary of State and the Government of India really thought that a purely Parliamentary Commission would be acceptable to this country, they must be hopelessly out of touch with Indian political opinion. Our trouble all along has been that at momentous junctures in our history, those who have the shaping of our destiny have shown themselves wanting in imagination and incapable of anything higher than abstract reasoning and precise logic, at the best. It has ever been so in the history of England's relations with countries struggling to be free. Here was a Commission round which the fiercest political battles had raged, and the fondest hopes of many had been centered. When it is thought fit to present it at last to an expectant India, it emerges in a form in which it provokes nothing but scorn and mistrust. And the tragedy of it all is that the men at the helf of affairs should cherish the delusion that a grateful India would take to her heart the product of their fantasy.

POSSIBILITY OF A HOSTILE NOTE.

Well-meaning people would have us believe that Indian representation on the Commission was not vital to our interests, since it was Parliament, after all, that was going to decide the issue. We have enough experience, however of such things in the past, to know, while it is always possible for the recommendations of a Committee or Commission to be shelved or set aside when they happen to be generous there never has been an instance, in which, the ultimate authority, whether it be Government or Parliament, has radically altered conclusions which are conceived in a niggardly spirit and brought them into consonance with the wishes and aspirations of the people of this country. If the Parliamentary Commission which has just been appointed reaches decisions adverse to the larger interests of India, one may feel pretty certain that neither the British Government nor the British Parliament will either have the courage or the inclination to revise them in any material respects. The greater the standing and influence of such a Commission, the greater the probability of their hostile note being confirmed.

What, then, are the grave reasons of state which have influenced the authorities in deciding to force upon India a Commission she cannot trust, and will not recognize? Are all questions affecting the vital interests of India to be entrusted in the future to bodies whose only claim to decide them is their supposed impartiality? Must India always appear in the role of a petitioner at the bar of British public opinion? Must her sons have no effective voice in the shaping of her destinies?

NEED FOR JOINT ACTION.

The answer to these questionings must come within the next few days India must decide what she is going to say to this challenge to her right to have a voice in the determination of her affairs. I am not prepared to say yet how she should meet the challenge. All that I would urge is that, whatever action may be decided upon, should have behind it the sanction of every political section in the land. The racial and political hatreds which exist will be multiplied a hundred-fold if politically minded India pulls in half a dozen different directions. Whatever the Commission may or may not give us, let it at least not end in driving a deeper and deeper wedge between the various parties in the State.

RETRACE THE STEP.

A last word. His Excellency the Viceroy must acutely feel the unhappy position in which he is placed. Is it too much to hope that, at this turning point in India's history, he will have the courage to retrace his steps and identify himself with the point of view of politically minded India? His Excellency must surely realise that it must be an overpowering injury and sense of injustice that is driving so many men of undoubted patriotism and breadth of views into an attitude of sullen hostility. Lord Irwin must either believe that even the best and sanest elements in Indian politics are utterly wanting in a sense of responsibility, or must come to the conclusion that a grave wrong is being done to the best interests of India.—Free Press.

VALUE OF CONERTED ACTION

SIR. H. GOUR PESSIMISTIC

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to the Statutory Commission, Sir Harising Gour M. L. A. said:—

It is purely a Parliamentary Commission of persons wholly unconnected with India and presumably not conversant with Indian politics, the needs and aspirations of India the progress made, the progress possible and the advance necessary in the near future. It is a well known fact that Royal Commissions are always apbointed with due advertance to the ability, capacity and experience of the members who are expected to be thoroughly conversant with the subject they are called upon to investigate. Can this be said of the Royal Commission which is appointed to examine the Indian Constitution? The representatives of the Indian Legislature might influence their judgment but they cannot control it. It is a great disappointment to find that the Commission is constituted without any representative of India on it. If it was intended that the Commission should be a purely Parliamentary one, there was nothing to prevent the appointment of Lord Sinha as one of its members. India is rent by communal dissensions which are mainly political. The Commission will at any rate do one good. It will remind the people of India of the value of concerted action.—A. P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

MR. CHAGLAS INDICTMENT.

"The official announcement of the Royal Commission accompanied by the appeal of the Viceroy to the people of India is extremely unsatisfactory and disappointing", said Mr. M. C. Chagla to a "Chronicle" representative. "It is not merely that it is an insult deliberately and insolently flung in the face of India. When one takes one's mind away from the dazzling reputation of the Chairman which throws a glamour over the whole Commission, when one forgets for a moment all the clever devices in which the central fact has been hemmed and concentrates for a moment in the essentials, they really amount to this that there is not a man among 350 millions of Indians who is fit or competent to have a voice in the deliberations of a body that is to decide the political destiny of our country for very nearly a decade.

I can't quite follow the significance of the Viceroy's reference to the long-standing friendships of Englishmen and Indians. I am afraid the Viceroy although usually a fastidious chooser of words, has unconsciously blundered into a very unhappy expression. Is this the occasion in which a thing like friendship should be involved? You slap a man and tell him not to resent it because it might seriously affect the friendly feelings which you have always cherished for him.

Whatever action we might ultimately resolve upon, it must be a joint action. Our country is on its trial, and the world outside waits and watches to see how India meets this affront. If the announcement of the Commission has the effect of uniting all parties it will prove to be the proverbial silver lining in the threatening cloud that has spread over the whole of the Indian political sky for the last so many months."

DR. MOOJEFAVURS COMMON ACTION.

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Interviewed Dr. B. S. Moonje said as expected the announcement about the appointment of the Statutory Commission is thoroughly disappointing. Government has taken the fullest advantage of our weakness. Hindus and Muslims are breaking one another's heads and the Congress is divided into several parties and no person is big enough to make them speak with one voice. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what attitude we should adopt. Responsivists as we are the natural impulse is to act likewise. If the Government has thought fit to boycott, India's people may also boycott the Commission. I would suggest under the circumstances that leaders of all parties should meet together and decide if possible upon a common lin eof action.—Free Press.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO PETITION

LORD IRWIN ASKED TO WETNURSE STILL-BORN CHILD.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Nationalist Press features this morning a large volume of Press comments and interviews, advocating a boycott of the Statutory Commission. "Forward" says: "The very fact that Lord Irwin thought it necessary to canvass in advance support for the scheme he has been asked to advocate shows that he understood its nature only too well. He was fully aware that His Majesty's Government had prepared a cruel practical joke by inviting him to wet-nurse a still-born child. A lesser man would have thrown up his arms in despair, but with a courage that does him honour and with a complete indifference to consequences that speaks volumes in favour of his piety and resignation he set about to find arguments in support of his thesis and did actually succeed in drawing up a statement. It is none of his fault if the logic is a little halting and the arguments are not as convincing as they should be." The paper concludes with the exclamation "Rejoice, India, your right of petition has been fully recognised."

The "Bengalee" in a leader entitled "Co-operation not wanted", says that if there is a reasonable chance of an effective boycott as appears to be the case a boycott is by no means an improper reply to the British refusal of an opportunity for co-operation.

EXAMPLES OF EGYPT AND IRELAND

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" concludes a leading article headed "The Statutory Fiction" by asking "Are we going to earn the ridicule and contempt of the world by submitting to this great humiliation to which we have been subjected by Whitehall? The lessons of Egypt and of Ireland are too recent to be lost on us. Dyarchy had to be killed because it was allowed to be born. We shall have no occasion to kill any horrible monster if we rise to the height of the occasion to make the Statutory Commission abortive."—A. P.

LABOUR PARTY SHOWN UP

LABOUR MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ELECTED WITH PARTY'S CONSENT

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A striking feature of the situation in regards to the Reforms Commission proposals is the extraordinary family resemblance between the communique issued by the Parliamentary Labour Party offering to try and secure improvements in the procedure without departing from the principle of exclusion of Indians, the solution proposed in the resolution of the British Committee on Indian Affairs and the formula of compromise put forward by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who is now in England.

The Parliamentary Labour Party can be said to represent the Right Wing of the Labour Party with the consent of whose leaders Major Attlee and Mr. Stephen Walsh, two Labour members have accepted nominations on the Commission. The British Committee on Indian Affairs under Mr. George Lansbury, is the mouth-piece of the Left Wing of the Labour Party. Mr. Ranga Iyer on his own declaration is a Left Wing Swarajist who believes in the extreme national demand as put forward in the Assembly for a Round Table Conference.

The Right Wing Labour Party deplore exclusion of Indians from the Commission, but advise Indians not to boycott it. The Left Wing Labourites have declared their faith in the right of India to determine her Constitution and so also has Mr. Ranga Iyer.

Unanimity between these three spokesmen of different schools of thought, that the association of the Committee of the Legislature with the Commission on more intimate terms in an assessory capacity provides a solution which is evidently not due to a mere coincidence, but the result of a previously canvassed compromise which is being sought to be pressed on the British Cabinet as accepted to all responsible sections of Indian opinion other than the Left Wing Congressmen.

It is significant that Mr. Ranga Iyer's interview is published by "The Morning Post," "The Daily Telegraph", and "The Daily Herald," and Mr. Ranga Iyer is actively interviewing prominent members of the House of Commons in support of his compromise formula. One also hears that some of the leaders, who saw His Excellency the Viceroy, and who opposed the Commission as now outlined, gone the Viceroy an indication of their likely support in case even without appointing Indians to the Commission in case a provision were made for a closer association between the Committee of the Legislature and the Commission in the formative stages.

It is absolutely essential that prominent leaders of Indian opinion should lose no time to declare unequivocally whether or not they would be willing to sacrifice the principle of having Indians as members of the Commission to a greater scope for usefulness to the Committee of the Legislature during the formative stages of the Commission's inquiry. Mr. Ranga Iyer's formula is: "Give the Joint Committee of the Legislature the same function, scope, status and authority as the British Commission," which means an extension of all privileges, except membership of the Commission and the right to submit report.—Free Press.

ONLY EFFECTIVE REPLY TO INSULT

ASSERTION OF INDIA'S DEMANDS

LONDON, Nov. 10.

(BEAM SERVICE).

Commenting on the personnel of the Statutory Commission, "The New Leader" says Labour Party's participation therein will widen the breach between India and Great Britain and make common action more difficult. The Commission, the paper says, does not fulfil the requirements of the resolution passed by the Labour Party recently at the Blackpool Conference.

One good result of this, says the paper, will be that all Indian parties will unite. The most effective reply India can make to the insult of this Commission is, "The New Leader" says, to boldly assert its own demand.—Free Press.

PUNJAB LEADERS VIEWS.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The following are further Press comments and opinions of leaders on the Viceroy's statement:—

Raja Narendranath, leader of the Hindu Party in the Punjab Council and President of the Hindu Mahasabha, interviewed by the Associated Press, said that the decision of the Home Government to exclude Indians from the Commission was open to grave objection. It implied distrust of Indians and would cause great dissatisfaction. He thought that representatives of majority interests would boycott the Commission everywhere. Those who held that in any scheme of responsible self-government their interests needed protection would probably give expression to their views everywhere, but those who entertained no such fear would show resentment by boycott.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, M.L.A., said:

(Continued on next page).

PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR APPROPRIATION

"TRIUMPH OF JOURNALISTIC STATESMANSHIP"

PRESS CONFERENCE OPPOSES MONOPOLY OF NEWS

WANTED: AN ALL-INDIA PRESS ASSOCIATION

PATNA, Nov. 9.

The following statement is issued to the Associated Press of India by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, ex-Finance Member of Bihar and Orissa, who represented India at the International Press Conference at Geneva:—

The session of the Conference lasted for six days (exclusive of Sunday) and the gathering was indeed memorable. It was the first independent Press Conference of the whole world and no less than 38 countries were represented by 62 delegates, 20 assessors and 35 experts representing all the different categories of Press interests, newspaper proprietors, cable companies, Press Bureau and Journalists' Associations, besides the representatives of the International Cables Association and of the great British, French and German newspaper distributing houses. The debates even on the most controversial subjects were carried on in a very friendly spirit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEWS TRANSMISSION.

A very large number of resolutions was keenly debated upon and ultimately adopted. Their full texts would cover several columns of a newspaper, but all of them can be divided under three main heads, namely, Communication, Circulation and Journalistic Facilities or in other words the collection, transmission and circulation of news. The first link in the chain was the resolution of the Conference to extend the freedom of the journalist for the fulfilment of his primary duties. The various resolutions under this head, however, took note of the conditions in Europe and in countries where the European methods of journalism prevail and they have thus but little reference to those obtaining in the Press of India. Similarly a larg number of resolutions were passed mainly affecting the question of communications with a view to effect improvement in news transmission. The third and the last subject dealt with, but which in a sense was the most important, was that of protecting news both before and after publication against unfair appropriation. This question was more keenly and more warmly debated than any other before the Conference and I think Lord Burnham (who very successfully presided over the Conference) was fully justified in saying that "it represents a real triumph of journalistic statesmanship that a unanimous agreement was reached on a subject of such vital importance".

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

In view of the importance of the subject I append below the full text of the resolution:—

(a) Concerning unpublished news:—

The Conference of Press experts lays it down as a fundamental principle that the publication of a piece of news is legitimate in all cases where the news has reached the person who publishes it by regular and unobjectionable means and not by an act of unfair competition. Nobody can acquire the right of suppressing news of public interest.

The Conference is of the opinion that full protection should be granted to unpublished news in course of transmission for publication in those countries in which such protection does not already exist.

No information destined for publication by the Press or through broadcasting shall be legally received by unauthorised persons for publication in any way for the purpose of distribution through broadcasting or in any similar manner.

There shall be no preferential right in official news issued by a Government or Government department or by an official representing Government or Government department. All such news may be published without restriction in full or in part.

PROTECTION OF PUBLISHED NEWS.

(b) Concerning published news:—

In view of the widely differing conditions obtaining in various countries, the Conference is of opinion that the question of the protection of published news where reproduced in the Press or by broadcasting is one for the decision of the respective countries concerned and recommends that any Government to whom application in this respect is made by its country's Press should sympathetically consider the advisability of granting protection. Such protection should, however, permit the reproduction of news within a specified period subject to acknowledgment and payment.

This Conference affirms the principle that newspapers, news agencies and other news organisations are entitled after publication as well as before publication to the reward of their labour and enterprise and financial expenditure upon the production of news reports, but holds that this principle should not be so interpreted as to result in the creation of any monopoly in news.

In order to realise these principles it is desirable that there should be an international agreement and that the Council of the League of Nations by resolution should request various Governments to give immediate consideration to the question involved.

A PRESS ASSOCIATION FOR INDIA.

Put shortly, the resolution amounts to this, that the Conference did not wish to establish any monopoly in news or a prejudicial control of the sources of public information, but that it wanted to protect against unfair competition those great journalistic enterprises which by their initiative and organisation bring the world's news at great cost to the reading public. This resolution is in my opinion of great interest to newspaper proprietors and Press organisations in India, also in view of the fact that so far back as 1900 a Bill was introduced by Lord Curzon's Government to be called (if enacted) the Telegraph Press Messages Act which tried to give proprietary right in news legally obtained by anyone for a period of 36 hours from the time of the first publication. In view, however, of the great opposition offered to the Bill by the Indian Press it was withdrawn by Government. It would be seen that the resolution of the Geneva Conference leaves it open to the Government of each country to bring in legislation which may be considered expedient if and when such legislation becomes necessary.

I venture to think that this communication will interest the newspaper-reading public in this country. It seems to me that the time has come when a serious attempt should be made to establish on a sound basis a well-organised Press Association for the whole of India with a Press Conference to be convened by it annually. I am throwing out this suggestion in the hope that it may be ventilated in the Press so that perchance some beneficial results may ensue from the discussion.

Any communication to me asking for any additional information about the Geneva Press Conference will receive my careful attention.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

SECURITIES FEATURELESS

Bombay, Nov. 11.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill Shares opened easy in sympathy with lower prices for Cotton. Prices rallied on Bull support but the under tone was quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron Shares improved further to-day. There was good enquiry for Ordinary Defferd and Second Pref. Shares. The Prices are strengthening under the belief that if the present rate of production continues, this concern is likely to make a profit of about Rs. 140/ lacs— Tata Powers and Andhrab were steady. Tata Hydros ruled steady. Scindia and B. B. Petrol were slightly easy.

SECURITIES:—

There was nothing important in this section and the trading is very narrow.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 81.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 64.
Central (5) p.c. 26/8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 82/8.
Imperial (100) 1.445.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 357/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3-12.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 35/8.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
India Cement 250 (O) 221/14.
Katni Cement 250 (O) 208/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 705.
Punjab Cement (D) 9-10.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 104/8.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100/8.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 85.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 91.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 4 p.c. 827/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1025.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2-1/2 p.c. 141/14. xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69/12.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1078/12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 532/8.
Tata Power O (1,000) 532/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 217-8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 642-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 402/8 xd.
Apollo (30) 6.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 995.
Central India C. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12- 501/4.
Century (100) 487-8.
Crescent (100) 207/8
Colaba Mills 144/6.
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 122/8.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 958/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30
Elphinstone (100) nil 17/4.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Malwan (100) 365-12.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 268-12.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6,700.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Gocu das (1,000) 50, 2050.
New Great Mills 330.
Pabaney Mill 200, 283/12.
Pearl Mill 250, 593/12.
173 Simplex 73, 182-8
Swadeshi (100) 523/12.
Phoenix (100) 427/8
Simplex (100) 182-8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1-2 78
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Baruchа Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 525.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 36.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3075
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 317/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rd.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107-3
6 1/2 per cent Bmay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—17th Nov. Settlement: 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-3-6; 1945-55 Rs. 107-3-6.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

716/4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid N.D. 267/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) 213-12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5-10.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 28.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500- 1750.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 17-12.
Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance 200/100 (Pd.) p.c. 2175.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 17/6.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134.
Tata Constructions (30) 58/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 89/12
Tata Iron (O) (75) 60/8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 221/4.
Telephone Co. (5) 42/4.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

MESSRS. PITAMBER AND CO:)
BOMBAY, 11th November 1927.

During the week under report, it is reported that a cargo of Maclean De, shargarh, Poniati and 17 seams Coal has been fixed for November/December shipment at the rate of Rs. 17/8, Rs. 17/- and Rs. 16/8 per ton c. i. f. Bombay, respecitively. Otherwise the market is quiet with very little business and inquiry. If any business in Coal is done, it is chiefly BUDLEE Business.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

29-10-27 S. S. Siberian Prince Durban Navigation Choonilal Harilal and Co.
8-11-27 S. S. Ramsay Dash/Seeb./Poni Andrew Yule and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

12-11-27 S. S. Marchioness of Bute Cardiff all large Choonilal Harila and Co.
30-11-27 S. S. A Steamer Northern Navigation Choonial Girdharlal Co
17-11-27 S. S. "Homayun", Witbank Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.
29-11-27 S. S. "Akbar" Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.
30-11-27 S. S. A Steamer Northern Navigation Killick Nixson and Co.
30-11-27 S. S. Zayani Noonoodih Coal Gandhi and Co.
5-12-27 S. S. Heiya Maru Noonoodih Madhaval and Co.
13-12-27 S. S. A Steamer Maclean Deshargarh Poniati 17 Seam, Choonilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS:

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Northern Navigation Durban Navigation Burnside	27/-Sh. Rs. 21/8	
Deshargarh	C. I. F. Rs. 17/8	Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs 19/-
Seebpore/Poniati	C. I. F. Rs. 17/2	Ex-Scales Darukhana 18/10
Lodna Steam Coal	C. I. F. Rs. 17/-	Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/8
Noonoodih-Jitpur	C. I. F. Rs. 16/10	Ex-Sales Darukhana.
Mallean Deshargarh	C. I. F. Rs. 17/8	Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Maclean Poniati and 17 Seam Rs. 17, Rs. 13/8 respectively.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(MESSRS GULAB AND CO.)
KARACHI 8th November 1927.

Since our last report large blocks of Larkhanas were on offer and realized full prices. The Upper Sinds have been wanting but the scrip is short. The strong rumours of the poor working of the Sind Light Ry: Company owing to heavy floods fecopled with the rumours that the "Mirpurkhas Jhudo line" of the Sind Light Ry: Company will pass into the hands of the Government next year have brought out many sellers and the business has been difficult to place.

The Electrics continue to be the favourite scrips of the day, and the demand is not easily fulfilled.

The 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been wanting.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0x-d
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	88-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	84-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	160-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	160-0-0
DEBENTURES		
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	x-80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-	100-0-0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.

Maloja, Warner, London
Narkunda, Colyer, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.

Narkunda, Colyer, London.
Algie, Paderson, New York.
British Rose, Dannier, Abadan.
Sibirian Prince, Hanoway, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

Nov. 11.

Steamer Varela for Busrch.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Algie:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Algie will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Rose will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Sibirian Prince:—The T M Co's steamer Sibirian Prince will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa will arrive to-day from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

S S Ranchi for London:—7 bales buffalo calf hides, J Rahimtoolla; 35 bales lamb skins, 9 bales woollen carpets and rugs, 9 cases cotton prints, 16 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 14 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 2 bundles jackal skins, H A M Sowal; 15 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 50 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—3 bales wool raw, W Latham and Co; 45 bales wool raw, P Rawjibhoy; 45 bales wool raw M Mohanlal; 77 bales wool raw, David Sassoon. 26 bales 2 cases grey cotton yarn, E D Sassoon and Co; 2111 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 30 bales wool raw, G Arbuthnot and Co; 26 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal; 500 cwts dill seed, M Bhuta and Co.

For Marseilles:—3 packages crocodile skins, Overseas Transport Co; 200 cwts gum Arabic, Tamboli and Co; 6000 cwts castor seed, David Sassoon and Co; 88 cwts cashewnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 11.

S S Capo-di-Monti from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—5 drums 55 barrels 10 cases 5 packages 41 cylinders aniline colour, 29 cases buttons, 50 cases 222 bales woollen goods, 83 bales 182 cases 6 packages cotton and woollen goods, 24 packages 45 bales 595 cases cotton goods, 163 cases cotton and art silk goods, 26 cases art silk goods, 111 cases art silk, 80 cases art silk yarn, 5 barrels indigo, 86 cases vermouth, 17 cases wine, 96 cases spun silk yarn, 9 cases cotton and silk goods, 20 cases woollen and art silk goods, 52 cases provisions, 34 cases preserved fruits, 82 cases condensed milk, 14 cases motor cars, 9 cases aluminium works. 152 packages motor tyres, 179 bales paper. 20000 pieces marble tiles, 408 pieces marble slabs, 20 drums 38 cases aniline dyes and chemicals, 126 bales truppa.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1928-29.

DEFICIT OF RS. 1,62,000.

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation his budget estimates for the year 1928-29. In the course of his preliminary remarks the Commissioner states:—

The working cash balance for 1927-28 was estimated at Rs. 36,32,000 but the actual balance on finally closing the accounts for 1926-27 rose to Rs. 58,26,000. The budget figure and the actuals for 1926-27 were as under:—Revenue Rs. 3,27,99,000 and Rs. 3,21,36,000; Expenditure Rs. 3,22,08,000 and Rs. 3,01,63,000; and Surplus Rs. 5,91,000 and Rs. 19,73,000, respectively.

There was a further improvement of Rs. 2,21,000 at the end of 1926-27 due to less amounts being locked up in stores, plant, machinery and miscellaneous advances, etc. The total improvement in the working cash balance therefore amounted to Rs. 21,34,000. From the actuals of the first six months of the current year, allowing for the fact that the expenditure in the second half of the year is much greater, the closing balance of 1927-28 is estimated at Rs. 60,51,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The estimates for expenditure for 1928-29 have been so prepared as to keep within the limits of probable income without recourse to additional taxation. The total budgetted expenditure for 1928-29 is Rs. 3,34,70,000 as against 3,25,92,000 for 1927-28 showing an increase of Rs. 8,78,000. The statement of items or groups of items, each involving an increase of more than Rs. 10,000, shows that the total increase on this account is Rs. 10,92,000 and a comparison of this figure with the net increase of Rs. 8,78,000 indicates that reductions have been made from the remaining grants for 1927-28.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

The estimates of income for 1928-29 are based on the existing rates of taxation which are as follows:—General tax 11 per cent; fire tax 1/2 per cent; water tax on value, 3-3/4 per cent; and halalkhore tax 3 per cent. The income for the next year including the contribution of Rs. 2,80,000 from capital funds to revenue on account of loan works staff is estimated at Rs. 3,33,08,000 as against Rs. 3,30,42,000 for the current year. The real revenue for 1928-29 may, therefore, be put at Rs. 330,28,000 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 3,26,63,000 for the current year and there is thus an increase of income of Rs. 3,65,000.

GENERAL TAX.

As regards general tax the net increase of Rs. 59,000 is made up of Rs. 27,000 in receipt from the public, Rs. 41,000 from Government, Rs. 13,000 from mills and the decrease of Rs. 22,000 from City Improvement Trust. Although the budget estimate for 1927-28 in respect of general tax from the public was put at Rs. 1,03,32,000, the revised estimate is calculated to be Rs. 1,01,76,000. It will, therefore, be seen that the estimate for 1927-28 was somewhat optimistic. Compared with the revised estimate the figure for 1928-29 shows an increase of Rs. 1,83,000 as against an increase of Rs. 27,000 when compared with the budget estimate for that year. The working cash balance at the close of the year 1927-28 is estimated at Rs. 60,51,000. Deducting from this the deficit of Rs. 1,62,000 for 1928-29, the closing balance for the next year is estimated at Rs. 58,89,000.

HELLENIC SOCIETY'S LOSS

DR. DAVID HOGARTH DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rugby.—The death has occurred of Dr. David Hogarth, keeper of Ashmolen Museum of Oxford and the President of the Hellenic Society, well known for extensive explorations in Asia Minor and excavations in Greece and Egypt. During the war he was for some time Director of the Arab Bureau and had a thorough inside knowledge of the Arab revolt against Turkish dominace and on the hostilities in the Middle East.—B. O. W.

KING SENDS £100

RELIEF TO GALE SUFFERERS

LONDON Nov. 7.

Rugby.—The King has sent a message of sympathy to Fleetwood and a cheque for £100 for the relief of sufferers from the recent gale and flood. The fund yesterday reached a total of £15,000.—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla, who has not been keeping good health, has gone to his home in Pilani (District Jaipur). He left Benares on October 31 for Delhi whence he started for Pilani.

HOW TO ANSWER CHALLANGE

(Continued from previous page.)

The only thing left to minorities in India was to take steps to safeguard their own interests by advocating their special claims. Sir Zulfiqar thought that before Indians defined their attitude with regard to the Commission, they should take into consideration the precedent of Egypt where the Wafd gained nothing, in fact lost substantially, by boycotting the Milner Commission.

Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, while expressing disappointment at non-inclusion of Indians expressed the opinion that boycott would do no good to the cause of India.

Malik Barkat Ali, a prominent member of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, said the decision was bound to add another most painful and distressing chapter in the history of India's effort to regain her political freedom. He could not accept the contention that the English members of the Commission would be unbiassed persons. He appealed for a united front.—A. P.

CANVASSING FOR SUPPORT

ASSAM GOVERNOR'S INVITATION

SHILLONG, Nov. 9.

It is understood the Governor of Assam has invited a number of prominent Councillors to see him at Shillong on a matter of considerable importance to the Province. It is presumed that the conversations would relate to the appointment of a Statutory Commission.—A. P.

INDIVIDUAL OPINION OF NO USE

PLEA FOR CONCERTED ACTION

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Mr. George Joseph, interviewed by the Free Press regarding the Commission said: Nearly every Indian of importance wants a mixed Commission. Public opinion in the country has been flouted. The practical issue is what should be done with the Commission Individual opinions are of no particular consequence. Leaders should confer together and tell the country what should be done. But, something should be done immediately to bring about exchange of ideas as a preliminary action.—Free Press.

LABOUR PARTY SHOWN UP.

A special cable to the Free Press of India dated London, November 10, says that Major Attlee and Mr. Stephen Walsh were nominated as members of the Statutory Commission with the consent of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

GURMUKTESHWAR AFFRAY

OFFCIAL VERISON

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The Meerut correspondent states the cause of the Gurmukteswar communal affray is not yet definitely known, but it is said some Muslims teased a Jat girl at a cinema show which infuriated her companions.

The official version of the trouble shows that sporadic looting of a few Mahomedan shops occurred in the bazar on the 7th instant, but it was immediately stopped. On the 8th the trouble broke out again on a more or less general scale. Over 100 arrests were made and a considerable amount of property was recovered. A second official statement says the trouble is believed to have been started by some people of other districts. No one has been seriously injured.—A. P.

MR. MULLICK TO RETURN ON LEAVE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

It is understood Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Member of India Council, will return to India this cold weather on four months' leave, leaving England in December. Mr. Mullick is out in Calcutta on December 8.—Free Press.

C. P. MINISTERS' SEE GOVERNOR

NAGPUR, November 11.

The two Ministers, who are reported to have tendered their resignations, have left for Jubbulpore to see the Governor.

After a two day's halt at Jubbulpore they will proceed to Delhi for the Ministers' Conference called by the Home Department of the Government of India.—Free Press.

VICEROY AT SUKKUR.

SUKKUR, Nov. 10.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Sukkur at 7-30 this morning on a four days visit to Sind. The arrival was private and Their Excellencies were met on the station platform by the Commissioner in Sind who presented Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Mr. Nanavati, District Judge of Sukkur, Mr. G. M. Meelhuney, Collector of Sukkur. Their Excellencies were then conveyed by motor to the right bank wharf of the Sukkur Barrage where numerous officials were presented. The party then boarded a special open railway coach and Their Excellencies inspected the alignment lower right bank Cotter Dams, three main cut and regulators, a model of Sukkur barrage as it will appear when completed, Morton Mills, Lime Kilns and Blocks moulding yards all of which were explained in detail by the Chief Engineer Mr. C. S. C. Harrison. Lord Irwin frequently interrogated local officials. At 9 o'clock Their Excellencies returned to the right bank wharf and drove to Circuit House.—A. P.

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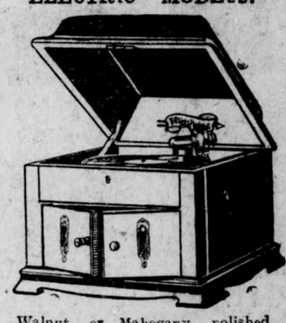

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HIGH COURT VAKIL EXAM-RES.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 8th August 1927 and the two following days:—

Anjaria, Jachwantrai Harilal Asundi, Gurunath Narayan Bablesur, Haji Aminsaheb Babras, Keshav Vithal Badami, Timnaji Shiddorao Bhatnagar, Sukh Lall Bodas, Rajaram Kashinath Boghani, Navalram Narbheram Charkha, Pannalal Chaturbhuj Chimalgi, Gurunath Krishna Daptardar, Shankar Krishna Desai, Krishnaji Rudro Desai, Motilal Prahlal Deshpande, Dattatraya Nagesh Gangal, Bhairao Divakar Gangoli, Ganpati Subrao Chotge, Anant Vithal Gosavi, Gopal Vinayak Inamdar, Mohanlal Lakshmids Joshi, Vishwanath Gopal Kale, Murlidhar Krishna Kerur, Narayan Jagannath Eurkoti, Pattatraya Gururao Limaye, Krishnaji Damodar Maddur, Ramaseshasastry Mahajan, Purushottam Vasudeo Mahajani, Anibadas Shrinivas, Mahomed Omer Shaikh Chand Mehd, Prabhakar Bhaskar Mirasdar, Marulti Manohar Majumdar, Balwant Annarao Naik, Sadashiv Damodar Oka, Mahdeo Gopal Pandit, Anant Sadashiv Patankaa, Chintaman Nilkanth Patankar, Shankar Raghunath Patil, Santajirav Lingojirav Sahasrabudhe, Keshav Savalaras Sapre, Vishnu Keshav Sathaye, Trimbak Ramchandra Shah, Balubhai Fulchand Shah, Chimanlal Shivlal Shah, Himatlal Lallubhai Maganlal Sheth, Jagjivan Oghadlal, Vadodaria, Harjiwan Kuber Vakil, Sashikant Chhaganlal Veni Gopal Harchand Vaze, Vishwanath Vishnu.

The following unsuccessful candidates are exempted under Rule XII of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—

Aghakar, Shridhar Ramchandra (a), Agte, Vishwanath Pandurang (a) (e), (e), Akut, Vinayak Madhav (a) (e), Anadkat, Chunilal Purushottam (c), Arekar, Vasudeo Mahadeo (e) (f), Arkadi, Mahadev Keshav (a) (c), Badarayani, Madhav Gurunath (e), Bapat, Krishnaji Dattatraya (e), Barot, Ratnasinh Motisinh (e) (d) (f), Bavare, Balkrishna Pandurang (a) (e), Bhat, Gajanan Timmaji (a) (c) (f), Bhat, Ganesh Damodar (e), Bhinge, Raghunath Govind (a), Bhize, Govind Tatya (e) (c), Hitlekar, Ramchandra Krishna (b), Chipalkatti, Gundo Ramchandra (e), Chitnis, Jagannath Pandurang (a), Chitnis, Keshav Anant (a), Damle, Dattatraya Ganesh (d), Datar, Ramchandra Dhondo (e) (d), Desai, Bapubhai Bhimbhai (a) (b) (e) (d) (e), Desai, Shankar Govind (e) (e), Desai, Vithal Raghavendra (a), Deshmukh, Kanumant Shrinivas (a) (d), Deshpande, Dattatraya Trimbak (d) (f), Deshpande, Vinayak Lakshman (e) (d) (f), Deval, Achut Ramakrishna (e), Deval, Purushottam Gajanan (e), Donde, Chandrasen Damodar (d), Dongre, Prabhakar Dattatraya (e) (d) (e), Farid, Abdul Hamid Abdul Razak (a) (b) (e) (f), Garde, Bapu Bhimji (e), Ghorpade, Krishnaji Vasudeo (e), Ghorpade, Vinayaq Narayan (a) (b) (f), Hardikar, Lakshman Mahadev (d) (f), Hiremath, Lingaya Channaya (e), Hoshing, Rangnath Baba (f), Jere, Bhimji Gopal (e) (f), Jog, Purushottam Vishnu (a) (d), Joshi, Balkrishna Ramchandra (e), Joshi, Chimanlal Balubhai (a), Joshi, Ganghadhar Narayan (a) (e), Joshi, Janardan Vinayak (a), Joshi, Kantilal Ambalal (a) (d) (f), Joshi Keshav Govind (b), Joshi Nagesh Raghunath (d) (e), Joshi, Navalshankar Bhagwanji (d), Joshi, Rajaram Vishnu (a), Joshi, Shankar Bapu (e), Juvekar, Balkrishna Keshav (a), Kaitwade, Sadashiv Damodar (f), Kale, Lakshman Anant (c), Kamat, Shrinivas Ganaba (a), Kamthe, Ramkant Shantaram (a), Kanade, Venkatesh Gangadhar (a), Karnik, Shantaram Kashinath (a), Kavi, Ramchandra Narayan (a) (e) (f), Keni, Gundoba Sitaram (a), Keskar, Narayan Vasudeo (a), Khandade, Sidi Yakoot Sidi Mohomed (a) (d), Khare, Shankar Dattatraya (a), Khasgiwale, Anant Harihar (a) (d) (f), Kikani, Tansukhrai Prabhudas (d) (e), Kittur, Hanamant Rangrao (a) (e) (d), Kochargaonkar, Dhonde Trimbak (d), Kothari, Punamchand Amritlal (e), Kshirsagar, Damodar Vinayak (d), Kudal, Bidramaya Channaya (a), Kulkarni, Ambadas Vishnu (e) (f), Kulkarni, Anant Digambar (a), Kulkarni, Bandu Shridhar (e), Kulkarni, Bhimaji Ramchandra (f), Kulkarni, Pandurang Narhar (d), Lalani, Mohomedalli Kala (d), Lele, Shankar Krishna Vithal (d), Maddur, Anantanarayansastry Narsimhasastry (d), Mahida, Umangsinhji Dolatsinhji (a) (c) (d), Mahishi, Shrinivas Achutacharya (e), Malgi, Madhva Krishnacharya (e), (a), Manurkar, Bhimacharya Panditacharya (e), Mehta, Pravinsagar Thakorprasad (d), Mokashi, Venkatesh Bhimrao (a), Mudgal, Gururaj Swamirao (d), Mulgund, Bindo Dattatraya (d) (e), Mutalik, Appaji Narayan (a) (b), Nanjangud, Seetha-Ramiah Sreekanta Sastry (a) (c), Nirkhe, Vishnu Gabaji (a), Oka, Vithal Balkrishna (e), Paunye, Achut Mahadeo (f), Panchwagh, Maruti Nathar (a), Panditrao, Madhav Vishnu (f), Panjikar, Sadharam Krishna (a) (e), Paranjape, Vinayak Shivram (b) (e) (f), Pardivala, Framroze Edulji (a), Parwati, Shrinivas Gururao (a), Patankar, Shankar Baivant (d), Patel, Bhailalbhai Lallubhai (a) (d) (e) (f), Patel, Chunilal Tulsidas (f), Patel, Gordhanbhai Kishorbhai (b) (d) (e), Patel, Purushottam Ranchhoddas (d) (f), Pathak, Manilal Bhogilal (d), Patil, Shidagauda Appayagauda (e), Patil, Virangowda, Dyamangowda (e), Patwardhan, Purushottam Keshav (d), Phasey, Wasudeo Jagannath (a) (f), Prabhu, Bhaskar Narayan (b), Prabhu, Ramkrishna Shrinivas (c) (f), Raval, Keshavlal Gopalal (d) (f), Rindani, Gangatrai Shambhushankar (a), Rohidekar, Raghunath Lakshman (f), Saraf, Sheshgir Hanmantrao (d), Savaji, Vishwanath Hari (d), Selet, Vasudeo Ramchandra (d), Shah, Amritlal Narshilal (b) (d) (f), Shah, Chimanlal Chhotalal (d), Shah, Chimanlal Somchand (a) (e), Shah, Hiralal Ambaidas (d) (e) (f), Shah, Maganlal Fulchand (d) (e), Shah, Mangaldas Mansukhram (f), Shah, Manilal Gordhandas (b) (e) Shah, Ujamshi, Tribhuvandas (d), Shaikh, Mahomed Yusaf (d), Shukla, Manubhai Jivanlal (a) (d), Shukla, Ratilal Ramashankar (a), Soman, Hari Gopal (a), Sonavane, Vasant Ramchandra (a) (d), Talasikar, Vishnu Ramchandra (d), Tamshankar, Krishnaji Vinayak (d) (e) Tanksale, Sitaram Ramchandra (a), Tare, Ganesh Shankar (e) (f), Thakkar, Jethalal Chhaganlal (f), Thakkar, Lalji Jivanbhai (d) (f), Trivedi, Manishankar Tribhuvandas (d), Trivedi, Ramanlal Dolatram (a), Trivedi, Tuljashankar Mulshankar (d), Udepurkar, Yeshwant Balwant (a) (e) (d), Upadhyaya, Dalsukhbhai Narottambhai (d), Vachharajani, Janardan Maneklal (b), Vani, Lakshman Dharamdas (a) (f), Wagle, Ganpat Dattatraya (d), Yeksambi, Raghavendra Appaji (a).

(a) "Hindu and Mahomedan Laws."
(b) "The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation."
(c) "Contracts and Torts."
(d) "Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts."
(e) "Evidence, Registration and Stamps."
(f) "Criminal and Police Laws."

PROHIBITED CANDIDATES.

The following candidates have been prohibited from appearing at the next Examination under Rule 9 (XIV) at page 77 of the Appellate Side Rules on the ground that they were insufficiently prepared.

Apte, Ramchandra Dattatraya, Bavishi, Somchand Nagardas, Deorukhar, Vasudeo Shankar, Dhandarphale, Vasudeo Damodar, Gadkari, Sadashiv Ramchandra, Galgali, Rangacharya Narayanacharya, Joshi, Vithal Dhondo, Kalburgi, Ramchandra Hanmant, Khisti, Ramchandra Darkanath, Kulkarni, Dinkar Raghunath, Kulkarni, Lingo Shankarrao, Mehta, Priyavadanram Harivadanram, Motgi Shidramappa Sangappa, Natu, Gopal Shankar, Patankar, Prabhakar Shivram, Ramdasi, Ramchandra Harivallabh, Saraf, Dattatraya Keshav, Shah, Gokaldas Shankarlal, Shah, Gordhandas Keshavlal, Shah, Motabhai Maneklal, Shukla, Chandrashankar Ravishankar, Shukla, Ramchandra Shankar.

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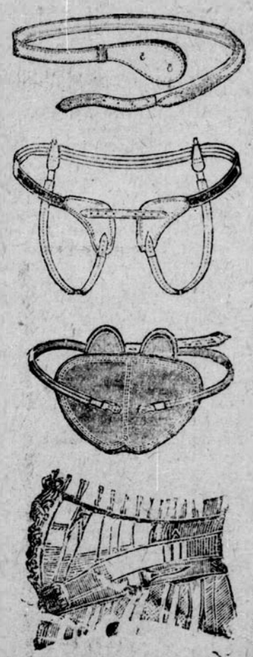

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

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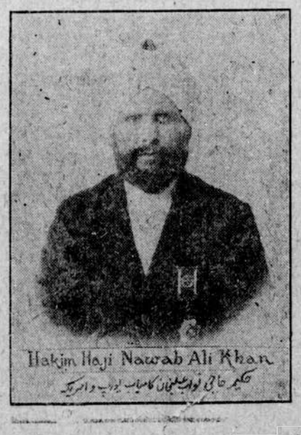

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Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) O. K. RELE.

Ksatriya Nivas,
Girgaum, Bombay.

WOMAN HANGS HERSELF

USES SARI FOR ROPE.

How one of the two wives of a Mahomedan tea shop-keeper, residing at Saitan Chowki, Bombay, strangled and killed herself, was told at the inquest held over the dead body of the woman by the City Coroner, on Thursday morning.

The husband, in his evidence, deposed that he had two wives of whom the deceased was one. He further added that she was deficient in mind and very rarely ate any food. On Thursday he went to the market and on his way home he was informed that his wife had committed suicide by hanging. He immediately informed the police about the tragedy.

His living wife stated in her evidence, that the dead doman was not sound in her mind. The witness lived in the tea-shop with her husband while the deceased had a separate room. On the day of the tragedy, she saw the door of the room inhabited by the dead woman fastened from within. She, however, peeped through the window and found to her utter dismay that the woman was hanging by a piece of her sari. Of course, it was found that her life was extinct when the door was broken open. The witness avowed that there was no enmity between them.

The medical evidence gave no grounds to suspect that there was any external violence. The jury recorded a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to suicidal hanging.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 12TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, you are tactful, resourceful and money-bagful. Your lucky stars ought to pour down on you, like the Megraj's overbounteous rains in unhappy Gujerat and Baroda, in the last rainy season, money from rich ancestors. If man, you know well that it pays handsomely to look beyond your small nose and act, accordingly, to your great gain with a little pain. This is all right in serious business, trade and commercial transactions, but if you strain your neck too much in domestic business, in looking beyond your nose, you may at times get it wrung like that of a chicken. Of course, when a generous Nature drenches you with gold, you have a sort of inherent birthright (this is the way of the world—not the Himayalayan—mind you) to go beyond the limit of an average toiler and moiler; but you must remember that though justice may at times, and many times, be (and is) blind, money which, ordinarily, is never dumb, proves amazingly deaf and mute, if stars are ruthless. So please cry halt, if you have nothing else to—cry over—e.g. the failure of the Statutory Commission, if you have any spark of pucca patriotism in you. One good point in your favour is that you do not waste your time in splitting theological, or political hair, though you waste the greater part of your youth in coying with, or, as an eastern poet would say "lingering in" the hair of Eves. Money (like the money market of the world) is unstable. Even the treasure of Croesus has not remained. So take my advice betimes. Now you love all your neighbours (of all castes and creeds and breeds) and friends, particularly of the opposite sex. A day may soon come when poverty may come in at your door and the only escape them for you is to shut your window lest the 'love' should fly out of it—and it may well keep biting mosquitos coming in, as well.

MAHATMAJIS TOUR IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar arrived here with daughter and son who will form members of Mr. Gandhi's party.

In the course of an interview with 'The Daily News,' he said as Ceylon had only a short notice, Mr. Gandhi does not expect collections to the fullest extent but a lakh of rupees, he said, was not too much to expect from Ceylon. Mr. Gandhi expects in Ceylon to help him because by helping India, Ceylon will really be helping her own development, for Ceylon and India are one culturally.

Mr. Gandhi is expected in the Island by Friday or latest by Saturday.—Free Press.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.

GOVT. ASTROLOGER

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MR. MARDY JONES AT KHARAGPUR

JUSTICE OF THE WORKERS' CAUSE

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Addressing a mass meeting of workers, Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M.P., declared that the demands put up by the workers were just and the minimum of their demands had to be agreed to by the Railway Company and the Government who had been backing up the Agent so far.

He said that workers should unite and organise themselves that they may be able to put up a fight and put forward their demands in clear and unambiguous terms before their employers.

They had to vindicate their right to a minimum wage to have fullest possible human comforts which it could fetch.—Free Press.

COMMUNIST TRIAL IN BUDAPEST

PRISONERS CHEER BOLSHEVISM

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Budapest.—Most of the accused Communists, who were under triaal here, charged with spreading Bolshevik propaganda under the orders of the Moscow International have been found guilty.

Zoltan Szanto has been sentenced to eight and a half years imprisonment and Vagi to four and a half years. Both are also to undergo loss of political right for ten years each.

Two others have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, one to three and a half years and thirty others, to periods ranging from eight months to two and a half years. Ten have been acquitted.

There were wild scenes during the reading of the sentences. The prisoners cheered Bolshevism, interrputing the Judge.

In course of the trial, the Chief of the Police denied that the prisoners' confessions were extorted under torture.—Reuter.

DHARAMPUR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, Nov. 7.

The neighbouring districts of Bulsar and Pardi being infected with plague the State had adopted stringent precautionary measures and these have so far resulted in securing immunity to the State. His Highness has further stimulated the departments concerned rigidly to follow the various measures promulgated in this connection. Anti-plague inoculations are being given free of charge.

Preparations for the impending visit of H. E. the Governor are in full swing and His Highness is making great efforts to make the function a complete success.

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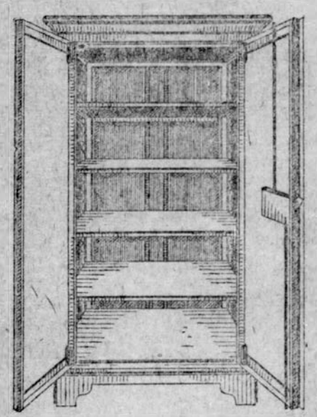

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Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

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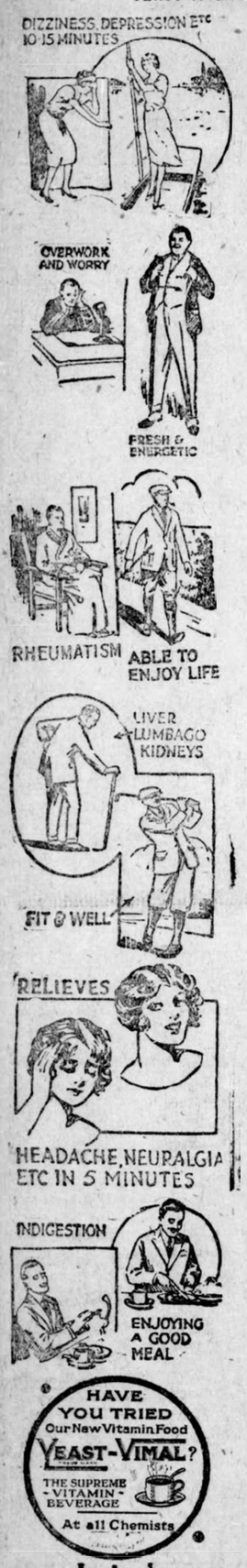

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hanglteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,023—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

23,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

23,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

23,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

23019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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CAUSE OF THE SLUMP

FORESHADOWING OF ECONOMIC STAGNATION

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—The slump is partly attributed to the passage in the Steel Trust memorandum agreeing with Parker Gilbert and foreshadowing the economic stagnation, particularly in coal and iron trades, unless the German economic policy was completely reorganized.

The memorandum, however, with the aid of statistics, demonstrates the progress in the trust's remunerative activities.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S CASE BEFORE AFRICAN COMMISSION

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh sailed yesterday by R. M. S Khandala for East Africa to join Mr. Ewbank in preparing the Indian case to be put before the Royal Commission on East African Federation which is expected to arrive in Uganda via Khartoum by the South Sudan route early in January. Sir Hilton Young has been selected as chairman. Mr. Kitchlew sailed by the same boat to South Africa to advise the Indian Education Commission of the Natal Government of which Sir George Plowden, Administrator of Natal is the chairman. Mr. Kitchlew will go direct to Cape Town via Lorenzo Marques to meet Mr. Sastri before taking up his work in Natal. Mr. C. F. Andrews came down specially to Bombay to consult with them.—A. P.

BHOPAL LADIES ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

This Exhibition was held under the supervision of Abru Begum Sahiba, the talented Secretary of the Ladies' Club in Bhopal, from the 20th to 28th October, 1927, in the magnificent building of the Sultania Ladies' Club known as the Ali Manzil, with its spacious compound and gardens. During the period of the Exhibition a couple of days were set apart for male visitors and the general public. The inaugural ceremony of the Exhibition was performed by the Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba, the Heir-Apparent to the throne of Bhopal, who was presented with an address by the members of the Managing Committee of the Exhibition, in which they expressed their gratitude for her acceptance of their invitation and thereby encouraging further interest in the progress of the cause. Referring to a similar Exhibition held in 1914 under the gracious patronage of Her Highness the Begum Mother the address mentioned that the aims and objects of the Exhibition were to give an impetus to education of girls in general and to create in the State an atmosphere of enthusiasm not only for intellectual advancement but also to further interest amongst women for the improvement of arts and crafts and these aims and objects have since greatly materialised as the exhibits in the present Exhibition amply show.

Replying to the above address the Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba expressed her sincere thanks to the ladies of Bhopal for their kind invitation and remarked that all the beneficent activities visible in the State in the various spheres of life were chiefly due to the great interest, indefatigable efforts and philanthropy of Her Highness Sarkar-i-Alia, whose love and sympathy for all matters of public good are too well-known to need any mention. The Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba further laid emphasis on the usefulness and the advantages of various arts and crafts both for the upper and lower strata of society, showing how they have become a permanent source of regular work in the hands of a greater section of the populace.

Though the present Exhibition was intended to confine itself to the exhibits received from the ladies of Bhopal and from the students of various girls' schools, the number and variety of these exhibits surpassed the expectations of all which undoubtedly augured well for the future. All the exhibits were fine models in themselves, but those of wood, leather and glass with paintings of variegated colours of landscape and natural views skilfully drawn were of exquisite beauty and reflected great credit on the girls and ladies who produced them and were highly appreciated by all.

Apart from the above-mentioned exhibits there were some exhibits especially prepared for the occasion by their Highnesses the Begum-Mother and the Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba, which showed wonderful perfection of skill in their finish and an artistic taste of the highest degree.

The exhibits were so nicely arranged for public views that one could not help admiring the management of the Committee.

His Highness the Ruler and Her Highness the Begum-Mother and other members of the Royal House not only graced the occasion with their presence, but interestedly saw each and every exhibit and gave expression to their feelings of satisfaction on the progress so far made in this direction. With a view to encourage the development of various arts their Highnesses also purchased a large number of the exhibits.

On the last day in the programme prizes were distributed by the Nawab Gowhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba and a garden party was given by Her Highness the Begum-Mother and the Princesses. Of the exhibits marked for sale very few were left unsold and the women-folk of Bhopal have no doubt greatly benefited by this Exhibition.

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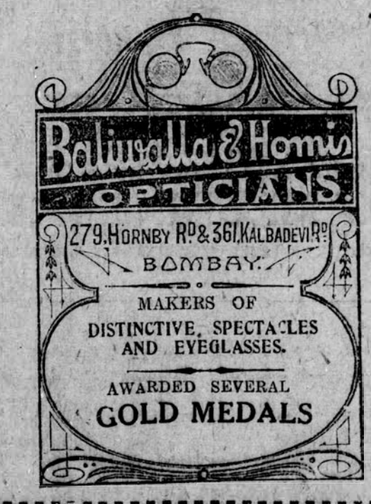

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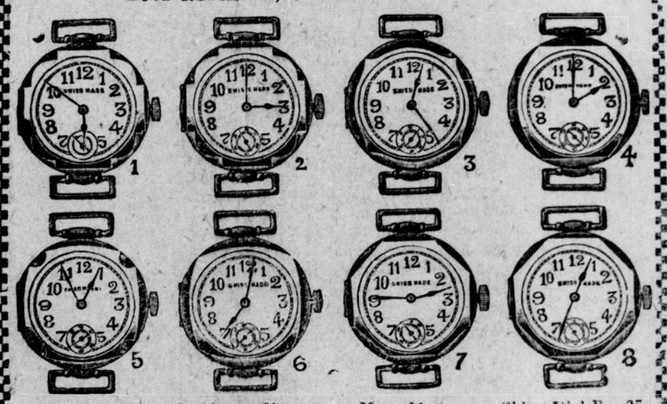

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